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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 111 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections

Election of seven members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination

Note by the Secretary-General

1. In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX) and General Assembly decision 42/450, the members of the Committee for Programme and Coordination are nominated by the Council and elected by the Assembly.

2. The membership of the Committee in 2012 is as follows (the term of office expires on 31 December in the year indicated):[1] Algeria (2013); Antigua and Barbuda (2013); Argentina (2014); Belarus (2014); Benin (2013); Brazil (2014); Bulgaria (2014); Cameroon (2014); China (2013); Comoros (2012); Cuba (2014); Eritrea (2013); France (2012); Guinea (2014); Guinea-Bissau (2014); Haiti (2012); Iran (Islamic Republic of) (2014); Israel (2012); Italy (2014); Japan (2013); Kazakhstan (2014); Malaysia (2014); Namibia (2012); Pakistan (2014); Republic of Korea (2013); Republic of Moldova (2014); Russian Federation (2012); Uruguay (2014); Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (2012); and Zimbabwe (2014).

3. The General Assembly, at its sixty-seventh session, will be called upon to elect seven members, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, to fill the vacancies in the Committee that will occur on 31 December 2012 upon the expiration of the terms of office of the following members: Comoros, France, Haiti, Israel, Namibia, Russian Federation and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

4. In accordance with General Assembly decision 42/450, the vacancies are to be filled as follows:

(a) Two members from African States;

(b) One member from Eastern European States;

* A/67/150.

[1] There are four vacancies for Western European and other States, for members whose term of office would begin on the date of election and expire on 31 December 2014.

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(c) Two members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two members from Western European and other States.

5. By its decision 2012/201 A, the Economic and Social Council nominated the following four Member States for election by the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013: Botswana, Peru, Russian Federation and United Republic of Tanzania.

6. The geographical distribution of the nominated Member States is as follows:

(a) African States (two vacancies): Botswana and United Republic of Tanzania;

(b) Eastern European States (one vacancy): Russian Federation;

(c) Latin American and Caribbean States (two vacancies): Peru;[2]

(d) Western European and other States (two vacancies).[2]

[2] The Council postponed the nomination of one member from Latin American and Caribbean States and two members from Western European and other States for election by the General Assembly for a three-year term beginning on 1 January 2013 (decision 2012/201 A).

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General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 82 of the preliminary list*
Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

Fifteen States submitted reports, pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 65/30, by the established deadline (see section II of the present report).

Nine views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 65/30 (see section III).

Five additional States became participants to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (see section IV), since the previous report (A/65/112) on the topic.

* A/67/50.

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I. Introduction

1. On 6 December 2010, the General Assembly adopted resolution 65/30, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 10, 12 and 13 of the resolution read as follows:

> *The General Assembly*,
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> ...
>
> 10. *Urges*:
>
> (*a*) All States to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;
>
> (*b*) The State in which the violation took place — and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present — to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;
>
> ...
>
> 12. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, in the circular note referred to in paragraph 11 (a) above, to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;
>
> 13. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its sixty-seventh session a report containing:
>
> (*a*) Information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments referred to in paragraph 8 above;
>
> (*b*) A summary of the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 12 above;

2. By notes dated 12 January 2011 and 29 March 2012, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 10 (a) of resolution 65/30 and invited them to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

3. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 65/30.

4. Section II of the report contains a summary of the reports received and the text of those reports relevant to paragraph 10 of the resolution.

5. Section III of the report contains the views expressed pursuant to paragraph 12 of the resolution.

6. Section IV of the report contains information on the status of participation of States, as at 11 June 2012, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961,[1] the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963,[2] and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.[3]

II. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 65/30

7. **The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** (4 October 2010) referred to the report submitted by Greece on 10 July 2010 (see A/65/112, para. 18) and further reported as follows:

The Republic of Macedonia provides protection to the Liaison Office of the Hellenic Republic in the Republic of Macedonia and its representatives in accordance with the relevant provisions of the respective Vienna Conventions. In particular, the premises of the Liaison Office are guarded on a permanent 24-hour basis by Macedonian security personnel. When warranted by the circumstances, the Republic of Macedonia acts to put in place enhanced security measures, including the deployment of supplemental security personnel. In particular, the Republic of Macedonia responds promptly and efficiently to relevant requests put forward by the Liaison Office in Skopje for enhanced security measures in case of demonstrations taking place at the premises. If any report is received of alleged criminal activity against the staff or property of the Liaison Office, the competent Macedonian authorities immediately investigate the matter. Where wrongdoers are identified, they are dealt with according to the law.

...

As regards the asserted theft of licence plates from, or vandalism to, vehicles belonging to personnel of the Liaison Office of the Hellenic Republic in Skopje:

The Interior Ministry conducted investigations into two allegations of theft of licence plates from vehicles belonging to a member of the Greek diplomatic staff and to the spouse of a member of the Greek diplomatic staff on 14 January and 24 March 2008, respectively. In neither instance was the police investigation able to determine the person responsible for the theft; however, in both cases the Interior Ministry issued new licence plates without delay. It should be noted that neither incident took place outside the Liaison Office, which is guarded on a 24-hour basis, and where Macedonian police are in a position to monitor vehicles belonging to Greek diplomatic staff.

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, No. 7310.

[2] Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638.

[3] Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.

Investigations were conducted by the Interior Ministry into allegations of vandalism to vehicle licence plates and vehicles belonging to diplomatic and administrative staff of the Liaison Office, and to one of their spouses on 29 February, 3 April, 15 May, 20 June and 7 July 2008. In no case was the police able to identify the perpetrator. It is not alleged that the incidents of 29 February or 3 April took place outside the Liaison Office, where the 24-hour police security presence would have been in a position to monitor the vehicles in question. With respect to the 15 May incident, the police investigation uncovered information suggesting that the scratches to the vehicle in question were observed on it prior to the date on which the incident reportedly occurred, suggesting that the damage had not in fact been occasioned while the vehicle was parked outside the Liaison Office. With respect to the 20 June incident, doubts were also raised as to whether the alleged damage took place outside the Liaison Office, owing to the extremely short period of time during which the vehicle was stationed outside the premises.

With respect to the allegation made by the Permanent Representative of the Hellenic Republic of vandalism to the vehicle of a member of the Greek diplomatic staff on 30 May 2008, no such incident was reported to the Macedonian authorities at the time, and consequently no police investigation was — or could have been — undertaken.

With regard to the reported criminal activity against the residences of personnel of the Liaison Office of the Hellenic Republic in Skopje:

The Interior Ministry conducted an investigation into the allegation that a piece of wood was thrown at a window of the personal residence of the Head of the Liaison Office on 21 April 2008. The police investigations were unable to identify the perpetrator.

The Interior Ministry investigated a reported burglary at the residence of a First Counsellor of the Liaison Office on 26 April 2008, resulting in the theft of a number of items of minor value. Despite questioning by the police of those living in neighbouring properties, the Macedonian authorities were unable to identify the perpetrator. There is no evidence to support the allegation made by the Hellenic Republic that the burglary was intended to intimidate or threaten Greek diplomatic staff.

The Permanent Mission of the Hellenic Republic to the United Nations now asserts that a further incident took place at the same residence on 18 June 2008, during which unidentified persons uprooted plants and threw mud on a vehicle in the courtyard of the residence. The Government of Macedonia has found no information that this incident was reported to the police at the time.

With regard to allegations concerning public demonstrations outside the Liaison Office of the Hellenic Republic in Skopje:

The Interior Ministry deployed additional police security forces and enhanced security measures to protect the Liaison Office during the course of a public demonstration outside the premises which took place on 19 February 2008. Despite those measures, regrettably, two windows of the Liaison Office were broken by objects thrown during the course of the demonstration, and a number of vehicles parked outside the Liaison Office were also damaged. The police conducted an investigation into the incident, as a result of which the organizer of the protest was charged with a misdemeanour for failing properly to control the demonstration.

Additional security forces were subsequently deployed to the Liaison Office on 20 and 21 February 2008 in anticipation of further possible demonstrations. However, no such demonstrations in fact took place.

The Interior Ministry investigated complaints made by the Liaison Office concerning the heckling of Macedonian citizens queuing outside the Liaison Office on 27 June 2008. The Interior Ministry determined that this had occurred during the course of a public protest outside the Liaison Office, and that none of the Macedonian citizens in question had been harmed in any way and no further problems had been reported.

8. The **Kyrgyz Republic** (22 February 2011) referred to the report submitted by Belarus on 17 June 2010 (see A/65/112/Add.1, para. 7) and further reported as follows:

During 2010 there were several peaceful pickets outside the building of the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus in the Kyrgyz Republic. The pickets were organized mainly by the relatives of those killed during the events of 7 April 2010 in the Kyrgyz Republic. No incident was recorded between the Embassy staff and picketers.

The competent authorities of the Kyrgyz Republic held a meeting with the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Belarus to the Kyrgyz Republic, V. Denisenko, in order to ensure the safety of the Embassy and its assets. Several issues regarding the possible threats to the diplomatic mission and the security of its staff were discussed as well. Following that meeting, measures were strengthened to protect the Belarusian Embassy and the residences of its staff. There were 225 policemen involved in these activities. The staff of the Embassy was provided by direct phone numbers of law enforcement officials of Kyrgyzstan for emergency communication.

The law enforcement officials of Kyrgyzstan did not receive any comments or complaints from Ambassador Denisenko and the staff of the Embassy while ensuring public order, and the security and safety of the diplomatic mission.

Based on the above, the Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations does not consider those pickets outside the Belarusian diplomatic mission in Kyrgyzstan as serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives set out in General Assembly resolution 65/30.

9. **Iraq** (5 April 2011) referred to the terrorist attacks against the premises of diplomatic missions and their staff in Iraq (2003, 2005-2007 and 2010):

Taking advantage of the weakness of the security services, which were being reorganized in 2003, 2005 and 2006, terrorists carried out closely spaced successive attacks.

Examples of those attacks include car bombings, the abduction of some ambassadors and the firing of shots at diplomatic motorcades in 2003, 2005-2007 and 2010.

The security forces of the Ministry of the Interior were restructured, with a view to creating a force that is suited to fulfilling its primary responsibility, namely,

protecting the premises of diplomatic missions and ensuring the safety of mission staff as they move outside their missions' premises.

After the overall restructuring of the security forces, including the police directorate responsible for the protection of diplomatic premises, had been completed, a number of measures were taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. No security breaches have occurred and terrorists have not been allowed to threaten or attack the premises of any diplomatic mission or international organization in Baghdad.

A number of measures were taken to prevent the recurrence of such attacks, including addressing security deficiencies and intensifying the intelligence-gathering activities of the security services, in order to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and prevent the recurrence of such attacks.

Leaders of terrorist organizations were captured throughout Iraq, and significant progress has been made towards achieving security in most regions of the country.

Measures were taken to ensure that persons who attack the premises of diplomatic missions are brought to justice and given severe sentences, in accordance with the laws on countering terrorism and organized crime.

Terrorism is a global scourge and Iraq continues to do everything in its power to fulfil its counter-terrorism obligations. Iraq has suffered great loss of life and equipment in thwarting terrorist attacks and protecting Arab and foreign diplomatic missions and staff.

...

10. **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (9 May 2011) referred to the report submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo on 15 July 2010 (see A/65/112/Add.1, para. 8) and further reported as follows:

On Sunday, 6 June 2010, two diplomatic cars were set on fire in the driveway of the residence of the Ambassador of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Kingdom. Both vehicles were destroyed. In addition, the front door of the Ambassador's residence was badly damaged by the fire. Evidence at the scene suggested that the fire was started deliberately and the police treated this as a case of arson. In the interests of his and his family's safety, the Ambassador was moved by the police to a hotel.

A search for forensic evidence was made at the scene of the crime. No forensic evidence was found at the scene to link the attack to any particular person. Despite an appeal for information by the police, no one has been charged with the crime. The investigation remains open.

In the immediate aftermath, a round-the-clock unarmed police guard was placed by the United Kingdom outside the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. At the same time, an armed police response vehicle conducted visits every two hours to the hotel where the Ambassador and his family were staying. In addition, the police subsequently installed a panic alarm and temporary CCTV (closed-circuit television) cameras at the residence.

The Ambassador moved to a new residence in July 2010. The diplomatic police carried out a security review. As a result of the review and on the advice of the diplomatic police, a CCTV system, a panic alarm with a direct link to the police and a fire retardant letter box were installed before the Ambassador and his family moved in. Regular visits every four hours by armed police officers continued at the new residence for some months after the Ambassador moved in. The Ambassador resides outside the diplomatic police zone but the local police are aware of his new address and make regular patrols.

11. **Austria** (13 May 2011) reported incidents involving the Austrian Embassy in Teheran, Islamic Republic of Iran (2010), and the Austrian Embassy's Commercial Section in Lagos, Nigeria (2010):

On 21 May 2010 the Austrian Ambassador to Iran hosted the yearly International Charity Bazaar of the Diplomatic Ladies Group on the premises of his residence in Teheran. Police barriers at the gates of the residence and in its vicinity prevented almost all Iranian nationals from entering the premise. Police personnel at the entrance were armed with guns and clubs and the entrance was under video surveillance. Two members of the police force entered the property without being invited to do so. The incident was brought to the attention of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran by note verbale dated 23 May 2010. The Islamic Republic of Iran informed the Austrian Embassy in Teheran that investigations into the incident, in particular regarding the unauthorized presence of police personnel on the premises of the residence, would be carried out. To date, the Austrian Embassy was — contrary to promises made earlier — not informed about the outcome of these investigations.

On 10 August 2010, the Austrian Embassy in Teheran hosted a jazz concert on Embassy premises. Three plainclothes policemen and five in uniform of the diplomatic police blocked the entrance to the Embassy using their police vehicles and prevented a number of invited guests from entering the premises. Iranian nationals were threatened with arrest. Upon intervention by the Austrian Ambassador, all guests were allowed to leave the Embassy unharmed after the concert. The incident was brought to the attention of the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran by note verbale.

On 28 December 2010 four armed assailants forcibly entered the premises of the Austrian Embassy's Commercial Section in Lagos and attacked the Head of the Commercial Section, his spouse and his sister. During the one-hour-long occupation of the Embassy premises, the assailants subjected their victims to threats, intimidation, and physical abuse and inflicted particularly serious harm to the spouse of the Head of the Commercial Section. Valuables as well as a considerably large amount of funds denominated in various currencies were stolen. The incident was brought to the attention of the Foreign Ministry of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, by note verbale dated 28 December 2010. On 24 January 2011 the Austrian Embassy in Abuja was informed by the Lagos State Police Commissioner that five persons had been arrested and that the suspects had confessed. So far no charges have been filed against any of the five suspects. According to the police, three more individuals are still at large. The Nigerian authorities also informed the Austrian Embassy on 24 January 2011 that they had been able to recover some of the stolen items and valuables but they later retracted that statement. To date, the Nigerian

authorities have failed to hand over any recovered items or valuables to the Embassy.

12. **Qatar** (31 May 2011) reported an incident involving the Embassy of the State of Qatar and the official Ambassador's residence in Tripoli, Libya (1 May 2011):

The Embassy of the State of Qatar and the official Ambassador's residence in Tripoli were looted and set ablaze in a targeted attack on 1 May 2011. The State of Qatar strongly condemns and denounces this attack as a flagrant violation of international law and norms, especially the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which stipulates that the host country must provide full protection to accredited diplomatic missions and guard them against all sorts of attacks. The State of Qatar stresses that it holds Libyan authorities fully responsible for this attack and all damages arising therefrom.

13. **Belgium** (20 June 2011) reported the carjacking of the Ambassador of Belgium in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and submitted a table summarizing the burglaries/thefts/break-ins that occurred in Belgium in 2010 at diplomatic missions and consular offices of, inter alia, Afghanistan, Bhutan, the Gambia, Iceland, Lesotho, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) and the League of Arab States, and setting out the measures taken by Belgium to ensure the security and safety of such offices in its territory:

With regard to incidents involving Belgian diplomatic offices abroad, the Belgian authorities would refer to the recent carjacking of the Ambassador of Belgium in Ouagadougou. This incident is being followed closely by the Belgian security services.

2010: harmful acts targeting foreign diplomatic missions, as reported to the Department of Protocol for Foreign Affairs

Country	*Institution*	*Harmful act*	*Date*
Afghanistan	Embassy	Embassy burglary	3/10/2010
Bhutan	Embassy	Theft of national flag	19/1/2010
Bhutan	Embassy	Theft of national flag	8/11/2010
Gambia	Embassy	Embassy burglary	16/4/2010
Iceland	Embassy	Attempted break-in of embassy premises	10/7/2010
League of Arab States	Organization	Mission burglary	24/1/2010
League of Arab States	Organization	Attempted break-in of mission premises	14/4/2010
Lesotho	Embassy	Embassy burglary	28/1/2010
Qatar	Embassy	Embassy burglary	22/3/2010

Country	*Institution*	*Harmful act*	*Date*
Saudi Arabia	Embassy	Attempted break-in of embassy premises	23/1/2010
Sweden	Embassy	Embassy burglary	17/1/2010
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	Embassy	Attempted burglary of diplomatic building (military offices)	25/1/2010

Specific measures

A diplomatic mission with a security issue reports it to the Department of Protocol for Foreign Affairs. The Department then reports it to the relevant security agency, which provides the appropriate response. For example, in 2010, meetings chaired by Belgian law enforcement agencies were held for a number of diplomatic missions that had been the victims of burglaries/theft/violence, in order to provide them with information on preventive measures and to address their concerns. Additional meetings have been held with diplomatic missions outside Belgium that have been the victims of parcel bombs in order to train them to recognize suspicious parcels and to inform them of the procedures to follow if a suspicious parcel is received.

14. **Greece** (29 July 2011) reported incidents involving the Greek Diplomatic and Consular Mission and representatives in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (10 February and 25, 30 and 31 May; 9 and 10 September 2008; and 29 May and 10 October 2009):

On 10 February 2008, at 0620 hours, a group of young men threw empty bottles and stones against the parking space area reserved for the vehicles of the Liaison Office of the Hellenic Republic. As a result of this attack, the vehicles of two staff members of the Liaison Office were seriously damaged. The local police, which was notified by the police security guard on duty, recorded the incident and managed to identify some of the culprits, who appeared to be underage. A note verbale was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Skopje, on 11 February 2008, while the Head of the Liaison Office met with the Director of Protocol on 13 February 2008, regarding this incident.

On 25 May 2008, at approximately 1830 hours, a Greek Police officer was driving his vehicle (Greek licence plates NEP 2635) on the highway connecting the Greek border with Skopje, returning from Greece to report for duty at the Liaison Office. When, due to increased traffic, all vehicles had to come to a halt, the officer and his vehicle were physically attacked by five unknown persons who were travelling in adjacent vehicles and were part of a larger group travelling to Skopje to participate at a political rally later the same day. Further attacks by this group were averted only because the attackers realized the presence of a close-by police vehicle. A note verbale regarding this incident was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Skopje.

In the first morning hours of 30 May 2008, unknown perpetrators destroyed the external rear-view mirror of a vehicle belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plates No. 27-CD-49). The incident took place in

front of the staff member's residence on 13 Kozle Street. This incident was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Skopje, in a note verbale.

In the first morning hours of 31 May 2008, unknown perpetrators threw eggs against the coat of arms of Greece at the residence of the Head of the Liaison Office. This incident was reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Skopje, in a note verbale.

On 9 September 2008, a vehicle, make Audi 80 (Greek licence plates KNA-8503), belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office, was vandalized by two unidentified perpetrators, who damaged the rear number plate. It should be noted that the culprits managed to flee the scene of the crime, despite the fact that the vehicle in question was parked in the parking area reserved for the Liaison Office, which is located right next to the police security guard's booth. Furthermore, on 10 September 2008, unidentified person(s) removed the engraved inscription from the facade of the Greek Press Office, located at 54, Kliment Ohridski Street. A note verbale was sent at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Skopje, on 11 September 2008.

In the morning hours of 29 May 2009, unknown perpetrators threw stones against the residence of the Head of the Liaison Office, located at 3 Ankarska Street, in Skopje. The perpetrators probably used the courtyard of the adjacent public school for this purpose. The police were notified immediately and arrived on the spot to record the incident. A note verbale was also sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Skopje, on 1 June 2009.

At approximately 2100 hours on 29 May 2009, a vehicle, make Mercedes (licence plates No. 27-S-015), belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office, parked at the parking area in front of the premises of the Liaison Office, was vandalized by two unidentified perpetrators, who damaged the windshield, the trunk and the right side of the vehicle. The two perpetrators threw a car mirror in the courtyard of the Liaison Office and managed to flee the scene, since the on-duty police security guard of the Liaison Office was absent. The incident was reported to the Foreign Ministry in Skopje via note verbale on 2 June 2009.

In the early morning of 10 October 2009, unknown perpetrators smashed the right window of a vehicle belonging to a member of the diplomatic staff of the Liaison Office (licence plates No. 27-CD-016). As there were no items or personal belongings missing from the vehicle, the motive of this attack does not seem to be theft. The perpetrators managed to flee the scene of the crime, despite the fact that the vehicle in question was parked near the Liaison Office. A note verbale concerning this incident was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in Skopje, on 12 October 2009.

15. **Burkina Faso** (28 October 2011) referred to the report submitted by Belgium on 20 June 2011 (see para. 13 above) and further reported as follows:

During the months of February to June 2011, Burkina Faso experienced a serious social and political crisis. In particular, a number of demonstrations by civilians and soldiers in several of the country's cities caused not only considerable material damage and loss of life but also concern among Burkina Faso's partners.

It was in this difficult context that the official vehicle of the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Belgium was seized on the afternoon of 14 April 2011, as the Ambassador returned home, by soldiers who had mutinied.

As soon as it was notified of the theft, the Government took the necessary measures and the vehicle was found and returned to the Embassy.

The Embassy also applied to the Government for compensation to cover the costs it had incurred in repairing the vehicle. That application is currently being processed.

In the light of this situation and in order to prevent this kind of incident from occurring in the future, the Government has taken the following measures:

- Dismissal from the national army of the 566 soldiers who mutinied
- Establishment of a security mechanism for the special protection of diplomatic and consular missions and offices accredited to Burkina Faso, as well as persons enjoying diplomatic status.

16. **The Islamic Republic of Iran** (30 November 2011) reported an incident involving the premises of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran (29 November 2011):

On Tuesday, 29 November 2011, at approximately 2 p.m., a group of about 400 students gathered in front of the Embassy of the United Kingdom in Tehran in a peaceful protest against the British Government's policies vis-à-vis the Iranian nation. At about 4 p.m., the protest went out of control after a few protesters tried to break the security line and enter the premises. Despite all preventive measures taken by the police, unfortunately a group of protesters stormed the premises of the Embassy and caused damage to the building and properties therein. The premises was evacuated later with the deployment of additional anti-riot police forces and after direct involvement of the highest-ranking police officials, including the Chief Commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran Law Enforcement Forces (Police) and Tehran's Police Chief.

At approximately the same time, a group of 60 to 70 individuals gathered outside the United Kingdom Embassy's residential compound in Tehran. A number of protesters entered the compound after a fierce clash with the security guards and caused damage to the property.

The Islamic Republic of Iran expresses its regret regarding these incidents and reaffirms its full commitment under relevant international instruments to take all appropriate measures to protect the premises of diplomatic missions against intrusion or damage and to prevent any attack on the person of the staff members of the missions. Measures have already been taken by the judicial authorities to thoroughly investigate the incidents and identify the culprits.

17. **The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** (23 February 2012) referred to the report submitted by the Islamic Republic of Iran (30 November 2011) concerning the incident involving the premises of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Tehran (29 November 2011) (see para. 16 above), submitted photographs demonstrating the damage done to the Embassy and the private property and further reported as follows:

The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland welcomes the expressions of regret, and reiteration of Iran's full commitment to take all appropriate measures to protect diplomatic premises and staff, conveyed in the note from the Islamic Republic of Iran, but nevertheless considers it to be an inadequate explanation of the events of 29 November 2011. In response to the note from the Islamic of Republic of Iran, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland wishes to provide the following corrections and clarifications, and requests that this note be circulated to all Members of the United Nations.

The note from the Islamic Republic of Iran claims that protesters gathered in front of the United Kingdom Embassy in a "peaceful protest". On the contrary, it was clear from its outset that the demonstration was not peaceful. Incendiary devices and rocks were thrown at the premises, and the crowd chanted "Death to the English". The event was preceded by numerous inflammatory and inaccurate statements by senior Iranian politicians, including unfounded allegations of nefarious activity by the United Kingdom Embassy, which were given full coverage by the Iranian State media. Attempts by the United Kingdom Embassy to rebut these allegations were ignored.

The note from the Islamic Republic of Iran claims that "despite all preventive measures taken by the police, unfortunately a group of protesters stormed the premises". This is inaccurate. There was a small police presence in comparison with previous demonstrations, despite United Kingdom Embassy requests to the Iranian authorities to ensure adequate protection following a series of telephone threats. Those police who were there appeared to do very little to discourage the demonstrators. This inadequate policing response meant that the demonstrators were able to enter the premises easily. This is all confirmed by footage of the event.

The note from the Islamic Republic of Iran states that "The premises was evacuated later on with the deployment of additional anti-riot police forces". In total, the attack on the main United Kingdom Embassy compound lasted about six hours. In a part of Tehran well within reach of numerous police stations, and despite the Embassy's frequent requests for police reinforcements during the attack, no such reinforcements arrived for about five hours after the initial breach occurred. This allowed several waves of rioters to gain access to the premises, and to loot and destroy United Kingdom Embassy and personal property. The Embassy building was set on fire while diplomats were still inside it. Some police officers were also observed entering homes and removing items. When it was clear that the compound was empty of rioters, United Kingdom diplomats were forcibly prevented by police from leaving the area where they had taken refuge.

The note from the Islamic Republic of Iran states that "A number of protesters entered the [northern Residential] compound after a fierce clash with the security guards and caused damage to the property". Some 200 to 300 people coordinated to attack the Gulhak residential compound simultaneously with the attack on the main Embassy compound at Ferdowsi. There was no "clash" with either Embassy security guards or police. This group held United Kingdom diplomats captive for three hours, looted homes of personal possessions and valuables, stole computers and documents and destroyed other personal items. The police arrived after three hours. Every home, on both compounds, was looted and vandalized.

The note from the Islamic Republic of Iran states that "Measures have already been taken by the judicial authorities to thoroughly investigate the incidents and

identify the culprits". The United Kingdom welcomes this. The United Kingdom assumes these investigations are well in hand, looks forward to the presentation of the findings, taking the events as described above into account and invites the Islamic Republic of Iran to publish the findings of the report. The United Kingdom trusts that the report will also give a clear answer as to why many of the perpetrators of these attacks were members of the Basij, a State-affiliated militia.

18. **Slovenia** (9 May 2012) reported violations of the safety of diplomatic missions, consular posts and international organizations in the Republic of Slovenia in 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, as well as incidents involving the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Slovenia to the European Union in Brussels (Belgium) and the General Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia in Trieste (Italy):

In 2008, some cases of vandalism were recorded (graffiti, flag theft, damaged fence, etc.) at the embassies of the Hellenic Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Kingdom of Spain, the Republic of Cyprus, the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Croatia. On 3 February 2008, unknown persons left, in front of the Embassy of the Republic of Bulgaria, three suitcases that allegedly contained dangerous or explosive substances. Police officers ascertained that the suitcases contained no dangerous substances.

In 2009 there were several cases of vandalism (graffiti, etc.) at the embassies of the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Serbia, and Montenegro.

In 2010 there were several cases recorded of vandalism and damaged fences at the embassies of the Hellenic Republic, the Apostolic Nunciature of the Holy See, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Croatia, and Montenegro.

In 2011, several cases of vandalism and criminal offences of damage to property were recorded at the embassies of the Hellenic Republic, the Slovak Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Italian Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Montenegro, and the Republic of Lithuania. Threats to the embassies of the United States of America, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, and Egypt should not be disregarded, although they proved to be false. Burglaries in the flats of German and Polish diplomats were also recorded. The embassies of the Hellenic Republic, the Kingdom of Spain and France received suspicious letters which, however, proved to be harmless.

The Slovenian police took measures in all the above cases in compliance with its competencies and authority and duly notified the relevant district State prosecution service on the basis of the Criminal Procedure Act.

The security situation in the Republic of Slovenia is currently favourable and represents no direct threat or increased security risk for diplomatic missions, consular posts and intergovernmental organizations.

The police follow the security situation in the Republic of Slovenia and, in the case of information or actions that might influence the security of protected facilities or diplomatic staff, will take adequate measures, in accordance with its capabilities, to provide adequate security for protected facilities and diplomatic staff.

The Republic of Slovenia also has the honour to communicate information concerning violations of the safety of diplomatic and consular missions of the Republic of Slovenia. In the last two years, criminal offences of damage to property

and diplomatic personnel (robbery, burglary and theft) were recorded at the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Slovenia to the European Union in Brussels, and at the General Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia in Trieste a threat to a member of diplomatic personnel was recorded. The Italian Republic took appropriate measures against the alleged offender.

19. **Sweden** (10 May 2012) reported incidents involving the protection, security and safety of diplomatic missions and representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq, Libya, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Ukraine that had occurred in Sweden (2010-2011), as well as to a few minor violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Sweden:

Iran

19 August 2011. The Embassy was attacked with Molotov cocktails. The investigation was closed owing to a lack of evidence.

Iraq

28/29 June 2011. The kitchen windowpane of a home in which an attaché to the Embassy and his family reside was broken in the middle of the night. Two hours later, two large stones were thrown at the same kitchen window causing the entire window to break. The investigation is still in progress.

Libya

11 March 2010. The Libyan Embassy was vandalized in the form of broken glass and glass doors after the perpetrator went berserk in the entrance. He was sentenced to one month in prison for the crime on 31 March 2010.

16 February 2011. The Swedish Police Service's Diplomatic Protection Service has reported that a person threw a stone at the Libyan Embassy, shattering a window unit in the entrance as well as a window in the office premises. The person was arrested by the police. However, an investigation on vandalism is under way.

21 April 2011. A few demonstrators trespassed on Embassy grounds. A flag was burned inside the premises and the door was painted the colours of the Libyan rebel flag. Six people were arrested for unlawful intrusion. Some damage might have been caused to the Embassy, the extent of which is still unknown. The investigation was closed owing to lack of evidence.

11 August 2011. The Embassy was stormed after seven people, who were later arrested for unlawful intrusion, broke into the Embassy. Prosecution has now been started against the perpetrators.

Mexico

3 August 2010. A diplomat at the Embassy had a burglary. The stolen property was worth about 540,000 Swedish krona. The criminal investigation was closed owing to a lack of trace evidence.

Saudi Arabia

9 January 2010. A perpetrator threw a Molotov cocktail at an Embassy window, causing one of the awnings to catch fire. There was damage to the face of the building; no one was injured. The investigation was closed owing to lack of evidence.

Syrian Arab Republic

The Embassy was threatened when an unknown perpetrator wrote in a letter dated 9 October 2011 that Syrian embassies and civil servants would be annihilated unless the genocide in Syria ceased. The letter writer also wrote that the threat extended to higher-ranking civil servants and ambassadors in other countries. The letter stipulated a nine-day time limit. Nothing happened. The investigation was closed owing to lack of evidence.

Ukraine

11 April 2011 a diplomat at the Embassy had a burglary and jewellery valued at 500,000 Swedish krona were stolen. The investigation was closed owing to lack of evidence.

A few minor violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Sweden were also reported during this period. These incidents include low-level threats, petty thefts and burglaries, in particular of embassy shields or diplomatic plates belonging to official embassy or diplomatic vehicles, vandalism of diplomatic vehicles/embassy property and some cases of harassment of visitors to missions. There have also been a couple of cases involving various minor intrusions into embassy premises.

20. **Australia** (14 May 2012) reported an incident involving the Syrian Embassy in Canberra (4 February 2012):

On 4 February 2012, at approximately 2130 hours a number of men forced entry into the Syrian Embassy in Canberra. These demonstrators inflicted damage to the exterior and interior of the Embassy. Three staff members were present at the time of the incident; however, none of them was injured.

The incident is believed to have occurred in response to reports that more than 200 people were killed by Syrian forces in the city of Homs. The incident coincided with a number of other violent demonstrations at embassies in Europe and the Middle East.

Following this incident, a crime scene was established by the Australian Federal Police and additional measures were implemented for the protection of the Chargé d'affaires. The Australian Federal Police is liaising with other agencies to undertake a thorough investigation of the incident. The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations will report to the Secretary-General the final outcome of any proceedings brought against the offenders.

Following the incident, on 5 February 2012 the then Foreign Minister, the Hon. Kevin Rudd, M.P., released the following statement regarding the incident:

The Government ... expresses its deep concern at the disturbance of the Syrian Embassy last night. The Government is fully mindful of its obligations under

the Vienna Convention and the proper protection of diplomatic consular personnel and property. The Australian Federal Police is investigating this incident. Such behaviour has no place in Australia.

No other events seriously violated the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions in Australia.

21. **Jordan** (1 March 2011) and **Finland** (15 May 2012) reported that there had been no violations on their respective territories during the reporting period.

III. Views expressed by States pursuant to paragraph 12 of General Assembly resolution 65/30

22. **Iraq** (5 April 2011) expressed the following views:

> ... Iraq still requires the cooperation of the international community, whether by providing information, engaging in security cooperation or providing Iraq with the advanced technical equipment, weapons, logistical support and training it needs to support its counter-terrorism efforts.

One of the primary reasons that such attacks have occurred is the non-compliance of diplomatic missions with the instructions and recommendations issued by the security forces and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Furthermore, diplomatic missions are not taking the measures required to prevent attacks.

Diplomatic premises are being used in a manner that is incompatible with their functions.

The Iraqi authorities stress the importance of General Assembly resolution 35/168, in which the Assembly recognized the important role that enhancing the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives plays in preserving high-level diplomatic relations between States and peoples. In that connection, the Republic of Iraq takes responsibility for the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives who are in Iraqi territory in an official capacity.

Practical measures have been taken to prevent in Iraq the illegal activities of persons, groups or entities that organize, instigate or encourage the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of diplomatic missions.

The Iraqi authorities emphasize that diplomatic and consular missions and representatives should comply fully with the guide provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They must also prevent any abuse of diplomatic privileges and immunities, particularly abuses involving acts of violence.

The perpetrators of such crimes are pursued and thoroughly investigated and their crimes are made public after they have been brought to justice.

The authorities stress the importance of cooperation and coordination between the Iraqi security and intelligence services, on the one hand, and States having diplomatic representation in Iraq, on the other hand, with regard to security measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions, as well as with regard to exchange of information concerning serious violations that have occurred or are anticipated.

Diplomatic missions should provide the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with detailed information regarding the measures they take when the perpetrators of serious violations take refuge in their countries. They should also inform Iraq of any developments with regard to the aforementioned measures, as well as with regard to measures taken to prevent such violations.

23. **Panama** (29 April 2011) expressed the following views:

Important things to consider in the implementation of security

- Remaining in the same posts or activities makes you an easy target. You should frequently change any routine that puts you at risk
- Avoid disclosing certain types of personal information
- Keep changing the times at which you leave or arrive at places you frequent regularly
- You should always be alert when you are on the move. Observe what is happening all around you. Be suspicious of any vehicle that is following you, particularly if you have previously noticed it near your home, place of work or during other journeys
- Get into the habit of continually monitoring the surroundings of your home or places of work to detect the presence of suspicious-looking persons or vehicles. Do the same before getting into a car
- Avoid going through places that are dark, uninhabited or inhospitable. "It is better to arrive late than never"
- Do not give details of your itinerary. Handle it with caution and as far as possible avoid including any information on times and routes to be taken
- Avoid frequenting establishments at night but if you must, maximize your security
- Keep a register of persons and visitors entering your premises
- Make all staff working with you aware of all the security measures
- Install a direct line of communication with the authorities
- Do not accept packages, flowers, gifts or parcels that are not properly identified. If you have any doubt, the rule is: do not open them, put them outside the residence in an open and remote area and immediately call the police.

Recommendations

Diplomats should be made aware that their position alone makes them a target, so they must always follow their security team's instructions to the letter in order to avoid being threatened. If an attack should occur, it will have less of an impact as a result of the existence of security assessments by police intelligence.

It must be stressed that the situation will vary for each diplomat, depending on their mission and the circumstances in which they are carrying it out. Do not forget that security plans, while they may be similar, are never identical.

24. **Finland** (15 May 2012) expressed the following views:

Finland ... wishes to emphasize the importance of cooperation on security matters not only at the international level, but also at the national level between the missions and the competent local authorities.

25. **Jordan** (1 March 2011), **the United Arab Emirates** (16 March 2011), **Iraq** (5 April 2011), **Panama** (29 April 2011), **Belgium** (20 June 2011), **Burkina Faso** (28 October 2011), **the Islamic Republic of Iran** (30 November 2011), **Slovenia** (9 May 2012) and **Finland** (15 May 2012) reported on the measures taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations on their respective territories.[4]

IV. Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as at 11 June 2012

26. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 by the letter shown on the left in the list.

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51);

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI);

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964);

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77);

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967);

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973 (adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973; entered into force on 20 February 1977).

[4] For the relevant parts of the reports, see the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (www.un.org/ga/sixth): sixty-seventh session; "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives"; full texts of the replies.

Table 1
Total participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Signature, succession to signature						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60	18	29	48	19	38	25

Ratification, accession or succession						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
187	51	67	173	39	49	173

Table 2
Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

	Signature, succession to signature							*Ratification, accession or succession*						
State	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Afghanistan								A						G
Albania	A							A			D			G
Algeria								A			D			G
Andorra								A			D			G
Angola								A			D			
Antigua and Barbuda											D			G
Argentina	A	B		D		F		A	B		D			G
Armenia								A			D			G
Australia	A			D			G	A		C	D		F	G
Austria	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Azerbaijan								A			D			G
Bahamas								A		C	D			G
Bahrain								A			D			G
Bangladesh								A			D			G
Barbados								A			D			G
Belarus	A						G	A			D			G
Belgium	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Belize								A			D			G
Benin				D		F		A			D			G
Bhutan								A			D			G
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				D				A			D			G
Bosnia and Herzegovina					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Botswana								A	B	C	D	E	F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Brazil	A			D	E			A			D			G
Brunei Darussalam														G
Bulgaria	A						G	A		C	D	E	F	G
Burkina Faso				D		F		A			D		F	G
Burundi								A						G
Cambodia								A	B	C	D			G
Cameroon				D	E	F		A			D			G
Canada	A						G	A			D			G
Cape Verde								A			D			G
Central African Republic	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C				G
Chad								A						
Chile	A			D		F		A			D			G
China								A			D			G
Colombia	A		C	D	E	F		A			D			G
Comoros								A						G
Congo				D	E	F		A						
Cook Islands														
Costa Rica	A			D				A		C	D			G
Côte d'Ivoire				D		F		A						G
Croatia								A			D			G
Cuba	A			D				A			D			G
Cyprus								A			D			G
Czech Republic								A			D			G
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								A			D			G
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Djibouti								A			D			G
Dominica								A		C	D			G
Dominican Republic	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ecuador	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Egypt								A	B		D	E		G
El Salvador								A			D			G
Equatorial Guinea								A			D			G
Eritrea								A			D			
Estonia								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ethiopia								A						G
Fiji								A		C	D			G

State	*Signature, succession to signature*							*Ratification, accession or succession*						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Finland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
France	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Gabon				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gambia														
Georgia								A			D			G
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ghana	A	B	C	D	E	F		A			D	E		G
Greece	A							A			D			G
Grenada								A			D			G
Guatemala	A						G	A			D			G
Guinea								A	B	C	D			G
Guinea-Bissau								A						G
Guyana								A			D			G
Haiti								A			D			G
Holy See	A			D				A			D			
Honduras								A			D			G
Hungary	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Iceland							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
India								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Indonesia								A	B		D	E		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Iraq	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E		G
Ireland	A		C	D		F		A			D			G
Israel	A		C	D				A						G
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jamaica								A			D			G
Japan	A		C					A		C	D		F	G
Jordan								A			D			G
Kazakhstan								A			D			G
Kenya								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Kiribati								A			D			G
Kuwait				D	E	F		A		C	D			G
Kyrgyzstan								A			D			G
Lao People's Democratic Republic								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Latvia								A			D			G
Lebanon	A	B	C	D		F		A			D			G
Lesotho								A			D			G
Liberia	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
Libya								A	B		D			G
Liechtenstein	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Lithuania								A			D			G
Luxembourg	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Madagascar								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malawi								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malaysia								A	B	C	D			G
Maldives								A			D			G
Mali								A			D			G
Malta								A		C	D			G
Marshall Islands								A			D			G
Mauritania								A			D			G
Mauritius								A		C	D		F	G
Mexico	A			D				A			D		F	G
Micronesia (Federated States of)								A			D			G
Monaco								A			D			G
Mongolia							G	A			D			G
Montenegro					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Morocco								A	B		D	E		G
Mozambique								A			D			G
Myanmar								A	B		D			G
Namibia								A			D			
Nauru								A						G
Nepal								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Netherlands								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
New Zealand	A		C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nicaragua							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Niger				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nigeria	A							A			D			
Niue														G
Norway	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Oman								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Pakistan	A							A		C	D		F	G
Palau														G
Panama	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Papua New Guinea								A			D			G
Paraguay							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Peru				D		F		A			D		F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Philippines	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Poland	A			D			G	A			D			G
Portugal								A			D			G
Qatar								A			D			G
Republic of Korea	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Republic of Moldova								A			D			G
Romania	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Russian Federation	A						G	A			D			G
Rwanda							G	A			D			G
Saint Kitts and Nevis								A			D			G
Saint Lucia								A			D			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								A			D			G
Samoa								A			D			
San Marino	A							A						
Sao Tome and Principe								A			D			G
Saudi Arabia								A			D			G
Senegal	A	B						A			D	E	F	G
Serbia					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Seychelles								A		C	D		F	G
Sierra Leone								A						G
Singapore								A			D			G
Slovakia								A		C	D		F	G
Slovenia								A		C	D			G
Solomon Islands														
Somalia								A			D			
South Africa	A							A			D			G
South Sudan														
Spain								A		C	D		F	G
Sri Lanka	A							A	B	C	D			G
Sudan								A			D			G
Suriname								A	B	C	D	E	F	
Swaziland								A						G
Sweden	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Switzerland	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Syrian Arab Republic								A			D			G
Tajikistan								A			D			G
Thailand	A	B						A	B		D	E		G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia								A	B	C	D			G
Timor-Leste								A			D			
Togo								A			D			G
Tonga								A			D			G
Trinidad and Tobago								A			D			G
Tunisia							G	A	B		D	E		G
Turkey								A			D			G
Turkmenistan								A			D			G
Tuvalu								A			D			
Uganda								A						G
Ukraine	A						G	A			D			G
United Arab Emirates								A			D			G
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		C	D		F	G	A		C	D		F	G
United Republic of Tanzania	A	B	C					A	B	C	D			
United States of America	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Uruguay	A			D		F		A			D			G
Uzbekistan								A			D			G
Vanuatu											D			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A			D				A			D			G
Viet Nam								A			D			G
Yemen								A			D			G
Zambia								A						
Zimbabwe								A			D			

United Nations A/67/127

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Item 133 of the preliminary list*
Pattern of conferences

Pattern of conferences

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains information on matters relating to conference management pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 66/233 and 66/246 of 24 December 2011 and other relevant mandates, as well as on initiatives undertaken by the Secretariat to improve the quality of conference services provided to Member States. Information is summarized to the extent possible in order to keep the report succinct and within the word limit. Statistical data are provided as supplementary information.[a]

[a] See http://dgacm.org/CoC/Report_of_the_SG_on_the_pattern_of_conferences_(A-67-127)_Supplementary_information.pdf.

* A/67/50.

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I. Meetings management

A. Calendar of conferences and meetings

1. Requests for exceptions to section I, paragraph 7, of General Assembly resolution 40/243 of 18 December 1985

1. Requests to meet during the main part of the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly have been received from the United Nations Board of Auditors, the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, the Independent Audit Advisory Committee, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the Executive Board of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Chief Executives Board for Coordination and the meeting of the States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (see supplementary information, sect. I). In accordance with established practice, the requests will be reviewed by the Committee on Conferences for recommendation to the General Assembly.

2. Calendar of conferences and meetings for 2013

2. During its substantive session, the Committee on Conferences will review the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 2013 (A/AC.172/2012/L.2) and transmit its recommendations to the General Assembly. The calendar will be included as an annex to the report of the Committee to the Assembly.

3. Intersessional departures for 2012 and related matters

3. The Committee on Conferences approved a request received in 2012 from the Commission on the Status of Women to hold an additional meeting at the conclusion of its sessions. The Committee noted that the Fifth Committee required an additional meeting to complete its work at its first resumed session.

B. Utilization of conference-servicing resources and facilities

1. Analysis of meeting statistics of United Nations organs

4. The Electronic Meetings Planning and Resource Allocation system (gMeets) is being used to plan, schedule and record meetings at all four duty stations. It has also been successfully used for managing major United Nations conferences held away from headquarters, even if served by staff from various duty stations, which has facilitated the application of the proximity rule. Another development within gMeets has been the bilateral meetings module to schedule and record thousands of bilateral meetings that take place during the general debate of the General Assembly and high-level meetings at Headquarters in New York and at other locations.

5. Statistical data for the past three years on the utilization of conference resources allocated to a core sample of bodies that met in New York, Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi is contained in section II, table 1, of the supplementary information. The table also includes statistics on the percentage of pre-session

documentation issued four or six weeks before the beginning of the session or consideration of the item, depending on the time frame officially adopted by the bodies, and the availability index by week. In future the statistics relating to documents will be reported separately from the statistics relating to meetings.

6. The overall utilization factor for meetings for all four duty stations in 2011 remained at 85 per cent, as in 2010 (see supplementary information, sect. II, table 2). Section II of the supplementary information contains comparative statistical data for the past three years on the utilization factor (table 3) and meeting ratio (table 4). The utilization factor of the core sample of bodies in New York increased marginally to 82 per cent in 2011 from 81 per cent in 2010. The decrease of the utilization factor for meetings held at the United Nations Office at Vienna from 93 per cent in 2010 to 89 per cent in 2011 is due to an increase in time lost during meetings from 2010 to 2011, rather than cancellation of meetings. The number of meetings held in 2011, as in earlier years, exceeded the number of meetings planned owing to the extrabudgetary activities for which the United Nations Office at Vienna provides services. If funds become available, meetings are scheduled, sometimes at short notice.

7. Proactive planning of the biennial calendar at the time of preparing the semi-annual projections of meetings, and through periodic monitoring of any changes to the programmes of work, has led to an increase in the planning accuracy factor (see supplementary information, sect. II, table 5). The overall planning accuracy factor at the four duty stations remained at 88 per cent in 2011 (the same as in 2010), with New York recording an increase, to 83 per cent in 2011 from 82 per cent in 2010 (see supplementary information, sect. II, table 6). At the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the decrease in the planning accuracy factor from 96 per cent in 2010 to 93 per cent in 2011 stems from the fact that the secretariat of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) requested two additional meetings during the Governing Council sessions that were not planned.

8. Data on the number and percentage of all meetings programmed and held at the four duty stations (including the core sample) are shown in section II, table 7, of the supplementary information. The percentage of meetings programmed compared with meetings held for all meetings with interpretation in New York decreased from 97 per cent in 2010 to 95 per cent in 2011 (see supplementary information, sect. II, table 7). This decrease may be attributed to unutilized interpretation services that were programmed for meetings of Charter organs (such as the General Assembly and the Security Council) and some subsidiary bodies whose meetings do not follow a sessional pattern. Furthermore, it is proposed that the core sample be expanded to include additional bodies when their statistical data for three consecutive years are available; in Geneva, for example, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families and the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

9. In New York in 2011, three intergovernmental bodies had a utilization factor of less than the benchmark of 80 per cent for three consecutive years (see supplementary information, sect. II, table 1.A): the Committee on Contributions, the Commission for Social Development and the Statistical Commission. As requested by the General Assembly, the Chair of the Committee on Conferences will hold consultations with the bureaux and secretariats of those bodies and will report orally

thereon to the Committee at its substantive session. In Geneva one intergovernmental body had a utilization factor of less than 80 per cent for three consecutive years: the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Consultations with the substantive secretariats are held as necessary, and monitoring letters are sent on a regular basis to draw the attention of the organizing secretariats to the planned and actual utilization of conference resources. **It is proposed that starting this year, the Chair would write to the presiding officers of bodies based at duty stations other than New York if their utilization factor falls below the benchmark of 80 per cent.**

10. Starting in 2012, meetings services reports are being sent out to the secretariats of intergovernmental bodies, for the attention of the presiding officers, prior to the start of their scheduled sessions providing statistical data on the utilization factor for the past three years, including suggestions for improvement whenever necessary. Feedback received is valuable for future planning and monitoring.

11. Furthermore, in response to the request of the General Assembly contained in section II, paragraph 16, of its resolution 66/233, the Secretariat has identified the following intergovernmental bodies whose average utilization factor for the past 10 years has been below the benchmark of 80 per cent: the Committee on Contributions, the Committee on Information, the Commission for Social Development, the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Working Group, and the Statistical Commission. Details of the entitlements and utilization of conference resources of those bodies are contained in section II, table 8, of the supplementary information.

12. **It is recommended that the General Assembly urge the above-mentioned intergovernmental bodies to take into account their average utilization factor for the past 10 years when planning future sessions.**

13. The Secretariat has reviewed the process of preparing the biennial calendar of conferences and meetings, which incorporates the provisional biennial calendar of meetings in the economic, social and related fields. These two calendars are prepared and issued in odd-numbered years for the following biennium. The Committee on Conferences usually holds a meeting in June to review the provisional calendar. The comments of the Committee, if any, are then transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its review and approval of the calendar of meetings in the economic, social and related fields in July during its substantive session. The Secretariat then consolidates into another document the overall biennial calendar for review by the Committee during its substantive session in September. As the latter contains almost two thirds of the meetings listed in the provisional biennial calendar, the review by the Committee on Conferences of the two biennial calendars so close to each other may be considered a duplication and redundant, as also the time and effort by the Secretariat to prepare, translate and issue two almost identical calendars within a short period of time.

14. It may be pointed out that the Economic and Social Council in its decision 281 (LXIII), paragraph (b), decided "to adopt, on a regular basis, a biennial cycle of meetings that would correspond to the programme budget cycle, for better administrative control". Also, in its decision 1988/103, the Council decided to invite the Committee on Conferences to review the provisional biennial calendar of

conferences and meetings of the Council, beginning with the calendar for 1990-1991, and submit, as appropriate, its recommendations thereon to the Council. Furthermore, since the Commission on Human Rights was replaced by the Human Rights Council on 15 March 2006 pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251, the number of subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council has been reduced to 32. Moreover, most of the approximately 190 calendar bodies listed in the calendar are either subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly or United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in the economic, social and related fields. The current process for the review and approval of the provisional biennial calendar by the Economic and Social Council may therefore need to be revisited.

15. **The General Assembly may wish to invite the Economic and Social Council to reconsider the necessity of reviewing its provisional biennial calendar of conferences and meetings in the economic, social and related fields.**

2. Provision of interpretation services to the meetings of bodies entitled to meet "as required"

16. A comparative analysis of the provision of interpretation services to meetings of bodies entitled to meet "as required" in New York shows an increase from 94 per cent in 2010 to 96 per cent in 2011. In Geneva, the 100 per cent provision of interpretation services in 2010 was maintained in 2011 (see supplementary information, sect. III, table 2).

3. Provision of interpretation services to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States

17. The statistical data are broken down by regional and other major groupings at the four main duty stations for 2011 (see supplementary information, sect. IV). In New York, 92 per cent of the requests were met in 2011 (96 per cent in 2010). In Geneva, 89 per cent of the requests were met in 2011 (59 per cent in 2010). The United Nations Office at Vienna does not normally receive requests to provide interpretation to meetings of regional and other major groupings of Member States, and accommodated 100 per cent of requests for meetings without interpretation services. At the United Nations Office at Nairobi, one request for the provision of interpretation services to regional and other major groupings of Member States was met in 2011.

4. Utilization of conference facilities at the United Nations Office at Nairobi

18. In 2011, all meetings of Nairobi-based bodies were held in Nairobi, in conformity with the headquarters rule. In addition, the twelfth special session of the Governing Council of UNEP was exceptionally held in Nairobi as it coincided with the fortieth anniversary of UNEP.

5. Utilization of the conference centre at the Economic Commission for Africa

19. In 2011, the United Nations conference centre at the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) hosted and serviced 4,767 meetings, which represents a utilization rate of 70 per cent, the same rate as in 2010. The zero growth can be attributed to the net effect of the aggressive marketing campaign and the increase in less restrictive alternative options, which include the growing number of hotels and

government conference halls for organizations that are not part of the United Nations system and corporations to host conferences and meetings in Addis Ababa.

20. The recent inauguration of the conference complex of the African Union in 2012 has added yet another dimension to the already fierce competition and is likely to have an adverse impact on the utilization of the United Nations conference centre. To this extent, it is worth noting that the major meeting of the African Union, namely the African Union Heads of States Summit, was hosted in the newly built African Union conference complex in 2012.

21. With this new dimension in competition for holding conferences, ECA has embarked on a wide publicity campaign through aggressive advertising in key newspapers and on major radio stations in Africa and outside the continent (e.g., *Jeune Afrique* and South African Broadcasting Corporation radio), as well as relevant exhibitions and congresses (International Congress and Convention Association Congress and IMEX exhibition), for greater visibility and outreach. In addition, the Commission is collaborating with key players in Ethiopia and abroad in intensified public relations and a promotional strategy for the period 2012-2013 aimed at substantially increasing the utilization rate of the United Nations conference centre.

C. Impact on meetings held at Headquarters of the implementation of the capital master plan

22. The Department continues to face challenges in servicing and accommodating the many ad hoc requests in excess of the core activities of calendar bodies. Constant interaction and cooperation with the requesting offices minimizes any disruptions to the intergovernmental process. The availability of rooms is expected to improve in the next phase of the capital master plan with the restoration of the Trusteeship Council Chamber and two conference rooms in the Conference Building.

23. Renovations of the Conference Building are on schedule. Migration of the conference rooms in the North Lawn Building will begin in December 2012, with the inauguration of the Conference Building scheduled for the end of January 2013. Once the Conference Building has been inaugurated, work will begin to convert the Economic and Social Council Chamber and Room 2 in the North Lawn Building into the temporary General Assembly Hall, which will allow only four seats, instead of six, for each delegation. Seating for VIPs and guests will also be reduced during this period. An updated chart showing the availability of conference rooms during the remaining phases of the capital master plan is contained in section V of the supplementary information.

II. Integrated global management

A. Status report

24. Pursuant to the request to the Secretary-General contained in resolution 66/233 (sect. III, para. 15) to continue to assess the conference management efficiency and accountability mechanisms across the four main duty stations, the heads of the

Department and of the offices responsible for conference management in the Secretariat — the Directors-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva, the United Nations Office at Vienna and the United Nations Office at Nairobi and the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management at Headquarters — held a videoconference to follow up on the progress made in that regard. At an earlier meeting, chaired by the Deputy Secretary-General, with the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management and, via videoconference, the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Nairobi and representatives of the Directors-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva and the United Nations Office at Vienna, the participants had agreed that the Secretariat senior officials responsible for conference management should engage in face-to-face consultations on the process for harmonizing the relevant Secretary-General's bulletins.

25. The videoconference of the senior officials responsible for conference management provided an opportunity for direct and focused consideration of matters of overall policy and global management of conference services. They agreed that the responsibility and accountability of the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management and the Directors-General at the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi for conference services and operations were clearly stipulated in the respective Secretary-General's bulletins, were fully in line with the General Assembly mandate delineated in resolution 57/283 B (sect. II.B, para. 7), and should be carried out with due consideration of the specificities of the various duty stations and their functioning in the field of conference services (sect. II.B, para. 8).

26. The responsibility of the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management for implementing conference services policy (resolution 57/283 B, sect. B, para. 7) remains unfulfilled in the delineation of responsibility and accountability given in the relevant Secretary-General's bulletins, although it is being practised for the most part. Proposals presented during the videoconference by the Director-General of the United Nations Office at Geneva on behalf of the United Nations Offices at Geneva, Vienna and Nairobi, and by the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management, were aimed at reaching an understanding from a practical point of view by enhancing sharing of responsibility among the duty stations and improving the reporting lines to Headquarters on the implementation of the provisions of relevant resolutions and policies related to conference management.

27. There would be a need to amend the relevant Secretary-General's bulletins so as to ensure the fullest harmony among the four main duty stations, and throughout the Secretariat, including with regard to the placement of conference management units in the organizational structures of the various duty stations. In addition, the issuance of Secretary-General's bulletins setting out organizational structures will overlap with the organization of several other departments and offices that provide services and which have responsibility and reporting lines that cross organizational boundaries similar to conference management, such as safety and security and information and communications technology.

28. In 2011, the Department continued to apply the proximity rule to meetings held away from the four duty stations. For every such meeting, the specific requirements for conference services were shared with conference managers at the

four duty stations and the regional commissions where applicable. The proximity rule, however, is not applied mechanically; comparison of the cost of airfares is just one of the criteria for the selection of conference servicing staff. While all options and cost estimates are carefully compared, assurance of quality remains the primary criterion, with due consideration of replacement costs and availability of capacity to provide services both at the conference and for the regular schedule of meetings at the duty stations. During the biennium 2010-2011, the savings realized through the implementation of the proximity rule are estimated at $1.1 million ($0.65 million in 2010 and $0.45 million in 2011).

B. Performance measurement

29. The global e-survey created in 2009 is harmonized and synchronized across the four duty stations with common indicators of the satisfaction of Member States. The global e-survey was promoted and distributed to Member and observer States at the four duty stations by means of an e-mail message from the Under-Secretary-General for General Assembly and Conference Management with a link to the survey, announcements and links in the Journal of the United Nations and on all relevant websites and through promotional activities at each duty station. Besides indicating the ratings of services currently provided, the global e-survey also seeks to elicit feedback on improving the quality of the services. Written comments and complaints are collected and distributed to each responsible office, and lessons learned are drawn for the effectiveness of future surveys. In 2011, the global e-survey was launched in May and November 2011, and was made available for a period of four weeks and five weeks respectively (see supplementary information, sect. VI).

C. Evaluation by Member States of the quality of conference services

30. The response rate for the e-survey remained disproportionately low among all regional and other major groups. A total of 74 responses were received at all the duty stations for the May 2011 e-survey, of which 41 per cent rated the services provided by the Department as "excellent" and 6 per cent as "poor". A total of 46 responses were received at all the duty stations for the November 2011 e-survey, of which 39 per cent rated the services provided by the Department as "excellent" and 4 per cent as "poor". Poor ratings were mainly attributed to difficulties experienced in finding information on the electronic board, the unavailability of documents in all official languages simultaneously, and the services provided by the meeting servicing staff.

31. In 2011, the Department in New York held two rounds of language-specific informational meetings with Member States on the quality of language services in 2011, in April and September; the Division of Conference Management in Geneva conducted one round of informational meetings in May; the Conference Management Service in Vienna conducted two informational meetings, one in April and one in December; and the Division of Conference Services in Nairobi held three informational meetings, one in February and two in October. In addition to the regular e-survey on conference services, the Department maintains a database to capture ad hoc feedback on the quality of its services.

32. The first round of informational meetings for 2012 in New York was held in April with the second round to follow during the sixty-seventh session of the General Assembly. The meetings in New York were marked by low attendance by Member States. Participation of Member States in the meetings held at the United Nations Office at Geneva (15 in May 2011 and 7 in May 2012) was also very low. The consistently low level of attendance at such meetings suggests that the time may have come to revisit their timing and periodicity. Continuing interaction with and feedback from Member States would appear to be a more effective and meaningful way of responding in a timely manner to the language-related and other concerns of Member States. **The General Assembly may wish to scale back to one meeting the mandate requiring the Department to hold two annual informational meetings, while urging Member States to engage the Secretariat in a continuing dialogue on language services, including matters of terminology and usage and other issues of concern to them.**

33. Documentation — and specifically the consolidation of documentation — remained a key issue of concern to the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Revitalization of the Work of the General Assembly, which, pursuant to resolution 65/315 (para. 17), heard a briefing on documentation matters in April 2012. The briefing focused principally upon three points related to the tangible results achieved by the Working Group in this area by virtue of its previous resolutions, including the question of accessibility of United Nations documents. Member States were also informed that, as of May 2011, communications were being sent electronically to Member States with a confirmation of receipt requested. Where that confirmation was not received, the Secretariat telephoned the Mission to be sure that the document had been received.

III. Matters related to documentation and publications

A. Documents management

34. During the reporting cycle, further progress was achieved in the area of proactive document management. In 2011, the overall timely submission rate on document count was 88 per cent at United Nations Headquarters (896 out of 1,020), 74 per cent at the United Office at Geneva (1,398 out of 1,892), 43 per cent at the United Nations Office at Vienna (49 out of 114) and zero per cent at the United Nations Office at Nairobi (0 out of 49). In terms of the number of author departments and offices meeting the 90 per cent timely submission benchmark, United Nations Headquarters reached 76 per cent in 2011 (37 of 49). The rate was 45 per cent (5/11) at Geneva, and zero per cent at both Vienna (0/3) and Nairobi (0/2). Discussions continue among the duty stations with a view to taking more effective action towards meeting the achievable target of 90 per cent for overall compliance.

35. As requested by the Member States, the Department continues to pay close attention and give high priority to the documents of the Fifth Committee. In 2012, there were 10 pre-session documents of the Fifth Committee at the first resumed session of the General Assembly, of which eight were slotted and two were unexpected submissions. Four documents were issued less than two weeks before the meeting, which included two documents over the word limit. The other two

documents took an average of only 12 calendar days to be processed by the Department, much less than the standard four weeks.

36. At the second resumed session there were 55 documents for the Fifth Committee, of which 32, or 58 per cent, were issued at least six weeks before the meeting. Eight documents were issued less than two weeks before the meeting, of which four were over the word limits and took a longer time to process. One had to be redrafted after submission to the Department following a change in the mandate by the Security Council. For the rest, the average processing time in the Department was less than two weeks. Five documents were unslotted but processed as rush jobs.

37. New York continued to maintain 100 per cent timely processing of documents submitted on time and within word limits, and in many instances using less than four weeks so as to absorb part of the impact of late submissions. As a result, 73 per cent of all pre-session documents issued in New York met the mandated timely issuance benchmarks. The United Nations Office at Geneva reported timely processing of 26 per cent and 11 per cent respectively for Secretariat and non-Secretariat reports, and the United Nations Office at Vienna reported 37 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. At Geneva, inadequate capacity and unavailability of qualified translators in some language combinations were the primary causes for the low rate of timely issuance of documentation. In addition, owing to the nature of bodies serviced in Geneva, many documents were unplanned or submitted late, and often required priority treatment over documents submitted on time.

38. Waiver management is a critical component of proactive document management. The Department consults with the author departments and offices for documents originating in the Secretariat when their length exceeds the established word limits, with a view to reaching a mutually agreed document length that will not adversely affect either the quality of the presentation or the content of the reports. In 2011, the number of waivers was 26 at United Nations Headquarters, 23 at the United Nations Office at Geneva and 5 at the United Nations Office at Vienna. By contrast, in 2010 the number of waivers was 41, 35 and 8 respectively.

39. A common document management system (gDoc) is currently being developed to allow for the implementation of the global documentation planning and processing system in New York and Geneva. The project entails extensive analysis of business process and requirements, and is envisaged to lead to standard harmonized business process and requirements that take into account respective local differences. Comprehensive testing, training and refinement, including a post-implementation stage, are slated for 2013.

40. For the biennium 2010-2011, the workload sharing rates were: New York Headquarters 1 per cent, United Nations Office at Geneva 0.6 per cent, United Nations Office at Vienna 0.8 per cent and United Nations Office at Nairobi 0.42 per cent. As stated in the 2011 report of the Secretary-General on the pattern of conferences, workload sharing does not represent a significant proportion of overall workload because there is little surplus capacity, given that all four duty stations forecast substantial capacity shortfalls throughout the year compared with expected work inflow, leaving no room to shift workload. Nevertheless, workload sharing is initiated when the need arises, in order to make efficient use of resources and ensure timely availability of documents.

41. The Secretariat has published a number of lists of individuals and entities subject to Security Council sanctions in the six official languages of the United Nations, for example in connection with the Sudan, Somalia/Eritrea and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The consolidated lists for the Security Council committees in connection with Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia and Libya, the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1718 (2006), the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and the newly established Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2048 (2012) concerning Guinea-Bissau are expected to follow suit in the near future.

42. Furthermore, the relevant committees have decided to make publicly accessible on their websites, in the six official languages, narrative summaries of the reasons for the listing of all individuals and entities on the Al-Qaida Sanctions List and the 1988 (2011) Sanctions List. In total, 324 summaries have been posted for the Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee and 131 for the 1988 (2011) Sanctions Committee, amounting to over 2,700 pages made available in the six official languages. Since the previous substantive session of the Committee on Conferences, there has been a net decrease in the number of individuals and entities on the above two lists. The lists remain active and names are continuously being added and removed.

B. Digitization of important older United Nations documents

43. The task of digitizing, processing and uploading to the United Nations website all important older United Nations documents, that is, parliamentary records of the Organization going back to 1946, is a continuing programme of the Dag Hammarskjöld Library in collaboration with the Library of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

44. The Dag Hammarskjöld Library has completed the digitization of the General Assembly Official Records supplements of the first to forty-seventh sessions in English, French and Spanish, thus ensuring online access to the entire series. The Library at Geneva is completing the digitization of the same document series in Arabic, Chinese and Russian. In addition, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library has commenced digitization of General Assembly plenary meeting records in English, French and Spanish. The Library at Geneva is digitizing additional official documents of the Conference on Disarmament, the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, the Economic and Social Council and the Commission on Human Rights in all available official languages. All digitized parliamentary documents, including Security Council documents from 1946 to 1993, in all six official languages, are accessible online on the Official Document System (ODS) of the United Nations.

45. The digitization of parliamentary documents is a labour-intensive process, and the amount of documentation issued prior to the creation of ODS is huge. As at May 2012, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library had uploaded to ODS 233,933 important older documents of approximately 2,313,710 pages and the Library at Geneva has digitized 82,515 documents of 1,158,546 pages. There remain an estimated 3,743,000 important older documents to be digitized amounting to over 59.6 million pages. Through the utilization of faster, state-of-the-art scanning equipment and

outsourcing to alleviate the shortage of staffing, it is anticipated that the digitization of all remaining important documents issued prior to the creation of ODS could be completed in the course of five years. However, outsourcing digitization would entail a major project, for which funding would need to be sought.

C. Printing and distribution operations

46. Several trends that have been observed during the previous two bienniums are expected to persist, and to largely shape the make-up and direction of printing and distribution operations at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The volume of production and distribution of parliamentary documents in the Secretariat is expected to maintain its downward trend, but will likely stabilize at a certain level that meets the requirements of Member States. This trend may be attributed to the recognition by Member States of the imperative of environmental sustainability, the ability of the Department to provide alternative electronic outputs economically to replace paper printouts, and the successful trials of evolving sustainable paper-smart modes for provision of conference services.

47. Another positive trend is the increased proportion of digitally printed parliamentary documents vis-à-vis offset printing. The overall proportion of documents printed digitally for 2011 was nearly two thirds of the overall production. Among other things, compliance with page limits for parliamentary documents and submission dates by author departments and offices, and the stability of meetings schedules, are bound to facilitate increasing the proportion of digitally printed documents, thereby leveraging the economic benefits of the investment made and reducing the unit cost of production.

48. At the United Nations Office at Geneva, 100 per cent of parliamentary documents are printed digitally. In line with the directives of the Secretary-General to enhance environmental sustainability, the Publishing Service at Geneva has achieved a 100 per cent paperless workflow for the production of parliamentary documents. In addition, in November 2010 the Publishing Service at Geneva was awarded an independently audited ISO 14001 certification of their printing and distribution processes. Fully digital electronic documentation processing and distribution, as well as digital printing, is the practice also in Vienna. The ISO 14001 certification was achieved by the United Nations Office at Vienna in 2011 jointly with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

49. In carrying out the directives of the Secretary-General to enhance environmental sustainability and move towards climate neutrality, the Department seeks to provide integrated, sustainable, paper-smart meeting services in an economically efficient and environmentally friendly manner. The General Assembly, in its resolution 66/233 (sect. IV, paras. 23 and 24), noted the concept of paper-smart meetings and requested the Secretary-General to define the concept, report on lessons learned from the implementation of the concept on a trial basis and identify the requirements for providing such services. In this context, the definition of paper-smart services will entail setting out the nature, scope and modalities for the provision of such services to various intergovernmental bodies. This effort, together with similar, previous and ongoing efforts at the duty stations, promises to become an impetus for change in the Secretariat.

50. The theme of the videoconference at the 2012 substantive session of the Committee on Conferences will address paper-smart meetings and the lessons learned from the application of paper-smart services to conferences and meetings on a trial basis, in particular the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.

IV. Matters related to translation and interpretation

51. It is the expectation of the Department that its ability to attract and retain the services of freelance language professionals will very likely be enhanced with the coming into force on 1 July 2012 of a new agreement between the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) and the International Association of Conference Interpreters (AIIC) regulating the conditions of employment of short-term conference interpreters, and the new agreement between CEB and the International Association of Conference Translators (AITC), which regulates the conditions of employment of short-term conference translators and which is expected to come into force on 1 January 2013. Both agreements, the negotiation of which was initiated by the Department in response to a recommendation by the Office of Internal Oversight Services endorsed by the General Assembly, align the conditions of employment offered to freelance language staff to those of permanent staff, reduce competition among the employing organizations, and simplify the management of freelance contracts while addressing the concern expressed by Member States about the imbalance among duty stations in the availability of staff with the relevant language combinations.

52. The pursuit by the Department of high-quality translation and interpretation services is based on a three-pronged approach: (a) reliance on exacting standards in recruiting language staff only through periodic competitive language examinations in the relevant language professions; (b) provision of training and close and continuing supervision of junior language staff throughout their initial probationary period and beyond, as well as expanded opportunities for upgrading substantive and technical skills for longer-serving staff; and (c) an outreach programme aimed at helping equip graduates of partner language training institutions with the skill sets required by language services, with a view to expanding the pool of potential recruits.

53. In order to replenish depleted language rosters, the Department submits to the Office of Human Resources Management requests for holding about 21 language competitive examinations each year. The limited resources of the Examinations and Tests Section, however, give it a standing capacity to conduct only eight to nine such examinations each year. With support from the Department, 15 of the most urgently needed examinations will be conducted in 2012.

54. The Department has long had in place a rigorous system for ensuring that translations produced by its translation services meet the high standards of quality and timeliness expected by Member States. Thus, as a matter of policy, all parliamentary documents submitted for translation are subjected to such critical processes as editorial control, as an initial step in order to ensure compliance with United Nations editorial guidelines, referencing in order to identify relevant sources and information, and, upon completion of the translation, revision by revisers with expertise and experience in the relevant subject matter.

55. The Department is continually seeking to increase the share of its workload done by external contractors, subject to enhanced quality assurance mechanisms, including by reviewing the categories of documents sent for external processing, placing work that is not part of the usual parliamentary workload, and administering ad hoc tests aimed at enlarging the pool of qualified individual contractors. The Department has also increased its reliance on off-site translation and précis-writing arrangements in lieu of non-local recruitment as a further cost-saving measure.

56. With the upgrading of reviser posts to the senior reviser P-5 level at the United Nations Office at Nairobi, the quality control function is now being performed at all duty stations by staff at the appropriate level.

57. Quality control is now coordinated in the translation services by designated focal points at the senior reviser level, who interact regularly with and provide feedback to both individual and corporate contractors. While the learning curve of institutional contractors is generally rather steep, experience has shown that continuing interaction with them tends to improve performance over time, even though the process is time-consuming and the benefits not readily apparent.

58. A novel approach to quality control that consists of retaining non-self-revising contractors and fully revising their translations for purposes of quality control has been successfully tested in various units. This approach serves both to enlarge the pool of contractors and to nurture potential candidates for recruitment through the regular competitive language examination system.

59. Quality control as a function may be viewed in the broader context of quality management. The extent and efficiency of quality control is largely dependent on the quality of the translation received from external contractors, who must be fully engaged in order to enhance their knowledge and skills in handling the relevant subjects. Regular and continuous communication is needed between contractors and the translation services, including through periodic on-site contracts. Because issues of terminology, format, consistency, revision, deadlines and other aspects of language work must be discussed and resolved, quality management can easily occupy up to half of the time of a senior reviser, who, in addition, is responsible for a host of other functions, including roster management, upstream quality management and supervision of trainees.

60. Continuous staff training is one of the pillars of succession planning in the Department. Language staff benefit from in-house training offered free of charge by the Office of Human Resources Management. Subject to the availability of resources, they also benefit from external studies subsidized through the programme for the upgrading of substantive and technical skills. In the period 2011-2012, the main focus of the programme was on skill gaps identified by the staff members themselves in consultation with their supervisors during their performance review. Special attention is also given to language combinations for which the Department is experiencing difficulties in filling current vacancies, as well as to the fast-evolving field of translation technology (see supplementary information, sect. VII, table 5).

61. The Department continued and enhanced its collaboration with academic institutions within the framework of its outreach to universities programme. The number of universities that have signed memorandums of understanding increased from 19 to 21, with the addition of a university in Latin America (National

University of Cordoba, Argentina) and a university in Africa (University of Ain Shams, Egypt). The second conference of universities that have signed a memorandum of understanding with the Department was hosted by the University of Mons (Belgium) in May 2012 and allowed both sides to continue to refine their common strategies in the field of training language professionals. The second Pan-African Conference on the Training of Translators, Conference Interpreters and Public Service Interpreters was held in Addis Ababa, also in May 2012. Participants examined the draft administrative structure and budget of the African Universities Consortium, which will be in charge of implementing a programme of assistance to universities in sub-Saharan Africa in the field of training of translators and interpreters.

62. The language internship programme was enlarged by adding an additional session. In 2011, this session hosted 37 interns (New York Headquarters 18, United Nations Office at Geneva 8, United Nations Office at Vienna 3 and United Nations Office at Nairobi 8). Language staff from the Department made about 40 visits to universities that have signed a memorandum of understanding in 2011 on their own time, mostly in conjunction with their home leave, to meet with faculty and provide training to students, and devoted a total of 97 person-days of pedagogical assistance to universities in 2011. A preliminary impact assessment has shown that at least 11 candidates have passed a language competitive examination since 2007 after benefiting from a language internship or traineeship, and about 27 former interns and trainees are on the roster as freelancers after passing the freelance test.

63. Implementation of the pilot project undertaken by the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space and its Legal Subcommittee at the United Nations Office at Vienna to use digital recordings of meetings in the six official languages of the Organization has proven successful both as a digital alternative to written meeting records and as a cost-saving measure. Data show an increasing use of the system by the secretariat and delegates, and feedback is collected on a continuous basis. The system, which is being run on a trial basis through 2015, integrates an advanced digital recording system with meetings management tools and archiving within the gMeets platform. During meetings all interpretation channels and the floor channel are recorded digitally and are promptly available on the website of the Office for Outer Space Affairs, together with an electronic log showing the list of speakers. It is also possible for the Secretariat to upload additional material to enrich the meeting archives and assist in searching of the audio files.

64. At its session which ended on 6 July 2012, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law also approved the testing of digital recordings for the period 2012-2014, while maintaining summary records. At the same time, the Department, through the International Annual Meeting on Language Arrangements, Documentation and Publications is reviewing good practices in this area developed by other intergovernmental organizations to help in charting the way forward.

United Nations A/67/128

General Assembly

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English
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Spanish

Sixty-seventh session
Item 87 of the preliminary list*
Reduction of military budgets

Objective information on military matters, including transparency of military expenditures

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains information received from Member States on their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data are available. To date, the Secretary-General has received reports from 30 Governments.

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* A/67/50.

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I. Introduction

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 1 of its resolution 66/20, endorsed the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on the Operation and Further Development of the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures (see A/66/89 and Corr.1-3), the recommendations contained therein and the new title of the instrument, namely, the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures.

2. In paragraph 2, the General Assembly called upon Member States to report annually to the Secretary-General their military expenditures for the latest fiscal year for which data were available, using preferably and to the extent possible, one of the reporting forms, including a "nil" report if appropriate.[1]

II. Action taken

3. On 12 March 2012, the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs sent a note verbale to Member States requesting them to submit their reports no later than 30 April 2012 and annexed thereto new reporting forms, including a nil return form, that were adopted by the Group of Governmental Experts and endorsed by the General Assembly. The replies received are reproduced in section III below. Any further reports received from Member States will be issued as addenda to the present report.

4. In the margins of the 2012 session of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, the Office for Disarmament Affairs held a briefing on the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures, particularly the changes introduced pursuant to the recommendations made by the Group of Governmental Experts.

5. Furthermore, the Secretary-General made a reference to the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures (now the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures), in relation to confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms (see A/66/176). That report provides an overview of such measures, as received by the United Nations through national submissions. It indicated that some confidence-building measures focus on information exchange, seeking to enhance the mutual understanding of national military capabilities and activities and to facilitate regular communication to avoid surprise or unsought military confrontations, with the exchange of military information on national forces and armaments as a key example.

6. The report also indicated that regions and subregions wishing to develop regional confidence-building measures in the field of conventional arms might build upon existing measures with a global reach, such as the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures. They could, for instance, conduct regular bilateral or regional discussions on information provided by Member States from their region to this global instrument and on the strategic considerations underpinning the policy

[1] On the basis of recommendations contained in paragraphs 68 to 71 of the report of the Group of Governmental Experts and annex II thereto, or as appropriate, any other format developed in the context of similar reporting on military expenditures to other international or regional organizations. Reporting forms are available from www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Milex.

decisions reported therein. The Office for Disarmament Affairs stands ready to assist States if they so wish in such endeavours.

III. Replies received from Governments

Explanatory notes

7. To date, the Secretary-General has received reports from 30 Governments. A number of States provided clarifications and additional information on defence planning to explain their military expenditures, as well as military budgets for 2012 and prospects for the following years. This additional information is available from the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

8. The originals of the replies from States are available through the Office for Disarmament Affairs. The annual reports and other relevant information on the United Nations Report on Military Expenditures are available on the Office website (www.un.org/disarmament/convarms/Milex).

Composite table of reports from Governments

	Reporting States	*Submission received on*	*Form of submission*			
			Standardized	*Simplified/ Own*	*"Nil" report*	*Additional information and clarifications*
1.	Argentina	04.06.12	X			
2.	Armenia	12.06.12		X		
3.	Austria	31.05.12	X			
4.	Bulgaria	25.04.12		X		
5.	Burkina Faso	27.04.12		X		
6.	Costa Rica	23.05.12			X	
7.	Czech Republic	30.04.12	X	X		X
8.	Denmark	24.05.12	X	X		
9.	Finland	18.05.12	X			
10.	Germany	30.05.12	X			X
11.	Guatemala	13.06.12	X			
12.	Honduras	25.04.12		X		
13.	Hungary	17.05.12	X			
14.	Italy	22.05.12	X			
15.	Japan	14.05.12	X			

	Reporting States	*Submission received on*	*Form of submission*			*Additional information and clarifications*
			Standardized	*Simplified/ Own*	*"Nil" report*	
16.	Latvia	30.04.12	X			
17.	Liechtenstein	03.04.12			X	
18.	Luxembourg	27.03.12			X	
19.	Malaysia	01.05.12		X		
20.	Mongolia	28.05.12	X			
21.	Netherlands	27.03.12	X			
22.	Poland	25.04.12	X			
23.	Portugal	17.04.12	X			
24.	Russian Federation	16.05.12	X			
25.	Samoa	21.03.12			X	
26.	San Marino	07.05.12			X	
27.	Serbia	30.04.12		X		X
28.	Slovenia	31.05.12		X		
29.	Switzerland	20.04.12		X		
30.	Ukraine	23.05.12	X	X		

Argentina

[Original: Spanish]
[4 June 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: peso

Resource costs	Force groups: Land forces (1)	Naval forces (2)	Air forces (3)	Central support administration and command (4)	United Nations peacekeeping (5)	Military assistance and cooperation (6)	Total military expenditures (7)
1. Personnel	**5 451 221 902**	**2 748 328 576**	**2 076 897 692**	**3 550 138 978**	**66 776 727**	**142 906**	**13 893 506 781**
1.1 Conscripts	1 037 096 722	99 245 602	90 828 073				1 227 170 397
1.2 Active military personnel	3 549 747 895	1 830 507 357	1 247 519 793	4 771 131	66 776 727	142 906	6 699 465 809
1.4 Civilian personnel	864 377 285	818 575 617	738 549 826	298 564 662			2 720 067 390
1.5 Military pensions				3 246 803 185			3 246 803 185
2. Operations and maintenance	**705 594 351**	**457 209 640**	**946 700 953**	**144 596 736**	**31 456 721**	**127 664 249**	**2 413 222 650**
2.1 Materials for current use	327 863 146	189 338 555	275 175 001	22 152 241	23 292 669	54 656 633	892 478 245
2.2 Maintenance and repair	115 064 555	161 311 703	499 276 196	57 546 422	6 388 769	72 937 259	912 524 904
2.3 Purchased services	225 056 381	71 674 248	15 530 975	3 345 091	959 935	70 357	316 636 987
2.4 Other	37 610 269	34 885 134	156 718 781	61 552 982	815 348		291 582 514
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	**110 341 927**	**160 402 526**	**195 077 421**	**37 391 049**	**18 674 862**	**12 663 526**	**534 551 311**
3.1 Procurement	107 189 279	98 640 644	192 699 545	20 324 313	18 674 862	12 663 526	450 192 169
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines	8 799 934		177 876 697				186 676 631
3.1.4 Ships and boats		82 119 747					82 119 747
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons	1 936 615	10 831 126					12 767 741
3.1.8 Ammunition	34 177 714	1 203 167	1 739 444				37 120 325
3.1.9 Electronics and communications	17 743 574	2 560 198	4 376 623	1 941 576	2 097 844		28 719 815
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles	10 215 458	1 926 406	3 901 826	1 005 712			17 049 402
3.1.11 Other	34 315 984	0	4 804 955	17 377 025	16 577 018	12 663 526	85 738 508
3.2 Construction	3 152 648	61 761 882	2 377 876	17 066 736			84 359 142
3.2.2 Naval bases and facilities		39 648 249					39 648 249
3.2.4 Personnel facilities		22 113 633	2 377 876				24 491 509

Resource costs	*Force groups*	*Land forces (1)*	*Naval forces (2)*	*Air forces (3)*	*Central support administration and command (4)*	*United Nations peacekeeping (5)*	*Military assistance and cooperation (6)*	***Total military expenditures (7)***
3.2.5	Training facilities				17 066 736			17 066 736
3.2.6	Other	3 152 648	0					3 152 648
4.	**Research and development**	**4 502 420**	**343 722**	**748 106**	**445 264**			**6 039 512**
4.1	*Basic and applied research*	4 502 420	49 174	748 106				5 299 700
4.2	*Development testing and evaluation*		294 548		445 264			739 812
4.	**Total (1+2+3+4)**	**6 271 660 600**	**3 366 284 464**	**3 219 424 172**	**3 732 572 027**	**116 908 310**	**140 470 681**	**16 847 320 254**

Notes:

1. Accrual approach — current and capital expenditure.
2. All expenditure in the above table covered by the Ministry's 2011 budget.

Armenia

[Original: English]
[12 June 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of drams

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Total*
1. Personnel	55 876.4			55 876.4
2. Operations	75 669.4			75 669.4
3. Procurement	12 060.1			12 060.1
4. Others	957.3			957.3
5. Total	**155 073.1**			**155 073.1**

Austria

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs		Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Other combat forces (5)	Central support administration and command: Support (6)	Central support administration and command: Command (7)	Paramilitary forces (8)	Undistributed (12)	Total military expenditure (13)
1.	**Operating costs**		1 604		32	70		14	**1 720**
1.1	*Personnel*		1 132			61		7	**1 200**
1.1.1	Conscripts		164						**164**
1.1.2	Other military personnel including reserves		968			61		7	**1 037**
1.2	*Operations and maintenance*		472		32	9		7	**520**
2.	**Procurement and construction**		290		32				**322**
2.1	*Procurement*		285						**285**
2.2	*Construction*		4		32				**37**
3.	**Research and development**		1						**1**
4.	**Total (1+2+3)**		**1 895**		**64**	**70**		**35**	**2 043**

Bulgaria

[Original: English]
[25 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: lev

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others**	*Total*
1. Personnel					
2. Operations and maintenance	252 905 564	77 794 193	163 529 234	487 963 302	982 192 293
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	21 089	30 506 432	13 522 643	39 744 730	83 794 894
4. Research and development					
5. Total	**252 926 653**	**108 300 625**	**177 051 877**	**627 708 032**	**1 065 987 187**

* Explanatory note: The figures in section 2 (Operations and maintenance) also include personnel expenditures.

Burkina Faso

[Original: French]
[27 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2012

National currency and unit of measure: CFA francs

Military expenditures (in thousands of CFA francs)

	Land forces	*Air forces*	*Other*	*Total*
1. Personnel			52 491 432	52 491 432
2. Operations and maintenance	85 750	871 700	4 502 643	5 460 093
3. Procurement and construction	160 500	1 600 000	5 807 034	7 567 534
5. Total	**246 250**	**2 471 700**	**62 801 109**	**65 519 059**

Notes:

1. Personnel: personnel expenditure is centralized for all forces.
2. The column "Other" covers expenditure by the Gendarmerie Nationale and the command and support structures.

Czech Republic

[Original: English]
[30 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2012

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Czech koruny

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations peacekeeping (7)	Military assistance and cooperation (8)	Emergency aid to civilians (9)	Undistributed (10)	Total military expenditures (11)
1. Personnel		6 439 930		2 693 385	296 435	13 053 200				60 556	
1.2 Active military personnel		2 463 029			282 321					60 556	12 604 372
1.3 Reserves		149		57				8 906			9 113
1.4 Civilian personnel		179 011		230 298	14 113	2 780 997					3 204 420
1.5 Military pensions						6 725 602					6 725 602
2. Operations and maintenance		1 269 556		2 850 494	53 053	8 087 836					12 260 940
2.1 Materials for current use		215 228		474 230	32 135	1 625 187					2 346 782
2.2 Maintenance and repair		312 261		1 050 543	16 580	1 099 471					2 478 856
2.3 Purchased services		565 133		1 317 065	3 812	2 680 756					4 566 767
2.4 Other		176 932		8 653	525	2 682 422					2 868 533
3. Procurement and construction (investments)		4 071 449		2 799 127	9 026	2 332 942					9 232 545
3.1 Procurement		3 071 909		2 551 586	7 719	1 395 165					7 026 381
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines				2 320 146	1 055						1 055
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles		2 910 215				71 681					2 981 895
3.1.6 Artillery											
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		17 185				380 270					397 455
3.1.8 Ammunition		3 784				519 814					523 598
3.1.9 Electronics and communications		101 219		225 197		357 790					684 206
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		29 522		1 175		7 720					102 239
3.2.6 Other		999 540		247 540		1 307	937 777				2 186 163
4.1 Basic and applied research						4 790					4 790
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation						421 568					421 568
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**11 780 936**		**8 343 006**	**358 514**	**23 900 337**				**60 556**	**44 443 351**

Explanatory remarks: It is not possible to fill rows 3.2 (Construction) and 4 (Development).
Additional factual and documentary information has been provided to the Office for Disarmament Affairs:

1. The White Paper on Defence 2011.
2. Security Strategy of the Czech Republic 2011.

Denmark

[Original: English]
[24 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Danish kroner (DKK)

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations Peacekeeping (7)	Military assistance and cooperation (8)	Emergency aid to civilians (9)	Undistributed (10)	**Total military expenditures (11)**
1. Personnel		3 291	1 294	1 337		3 645	847			2 253	**12 667**
1.1 Conscripts		308	19	18							**345**
1.2 Active military personnel		2 866	1 114	1 244		1 327	847				**7 398**
1.4 Civilian personnel		117	161	75		2 318					**2 671**
1.5 Military pensions										2 253	**2 253**
2.4 Other						8 474	418				**8 892**
3. Procurement and construction (investments)						2 700					**2 700**
3.1 Procurement						2 700					**2 700**
3.1.11 Other						2 700					**2 700**
5. Total (1+2+3+4)		**3 291**	**1 294**	**1 337**		**14 819**	**1 265**			**2 253**	**24 259**

Finland

[Original: English]
[18 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of euros

Resource costs		Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Central support administration and command: Support Ministry of Defence (6)	Central support administration and command: Defence Command, Defence Forces (7)	Undistributed: Peacekeeping EU, NATO, United Nations (11)	Military expenditures (13)
1.	**Operating costs**		883 774	180 916	380 114		263 467	335 554	97 057	2 140 882
1.1	*Personnel*		357 084	94 280	158 830		21 571	155 336	40 084	827 185
1.1.1	Conscripts (including paramilitary forces)		32 236	5 552	2 620					40 408
1.1.2	Other military personnel including reserves		180 894	51 005	91 574			94 145	40 084	457 702
1.1.3	Civilian personnel		143 954	37 723	64 636		21 571	61 191		329 075
1.2	*Operations and maintenance*		526 690	86 636	221 284		241 896	180 218	56 973	1 313 697
1.2.1	Materials for current use		108 171	6 500	39 182			9 320		163 173
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair — under 1.2.3 (Purchased services)									
1.2.3	Purchased services		215 028	31 856	79 640			71 676		398 200
1.2.4	Rent costs		122 967	30 162	44 082			34 802		232 013
1.2.5	Other		80 524	18 118	58 380			64 420	56 973	278 415
VAT							241 896			241 896
2.	**Procurement and construction**		166 539	34 203	144 726			99 787		445 255
2.1	*Procurement*		166 539	34 203	144 726			99 787		445 255
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines		23 831		129 035					152 866
2.1.2	Missiles, including conventional warheads		4 138							4 138
2.1.4	Ships and boats			34 203						34 203
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles									
2.1.6	Artillery		50 080							50 080
2.1.7	Other ordnance and ground forces weapons		54 892					12 125		67 017
2.1.8	Ammunition		8 249							8 249

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Central support administration and command: Support Ministry of Defence (6)	Defence Command, Defence Forces (7)	Undistributed: Peacekeeping EU, NATO, United Nations (11)	Military expenditures (13)
2.1.9 Electronics and communications							86 370		86 370
2.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles									
2.1.11 Other		25 349		15 691			1 292		42 332
2.2 Construction									
3. Research and development		5 070	1 768	4 226			18 521		29 585
and evaluation		5 070	1 768	4 226			18 521		29 585
5. Total (1+2+3)		**1 055 383**	**216 887**	**529 066**		**263 467**	**453 862**	**97 057**	**2 615 722**

Germany

[Original: English]
[30 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Resource costs / *Force groups*		*Land forces (2)*	*Naval forces (3)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Other military forces (5)*	*Central support administration and command (6)*	*Undistributed (10)*	***Total military expenditures (11)***
1.	**Personnel**	3 261.4	763.7	1 785.2		6 698.1	4 690.2	**17 198.6**
1.1	*Conscripts*	294.7	51.5	101.8		271.0		**719.0**
1.2	*Active military personnel*	2 812.2	603.6	1 399.3		2 765.0		**7 580.1**
1.3	*Reserves*	9.8	2.7	1.6		8.5		**22.6**
1.4	*Civilian personnel*	144.7	105.9	282.5		3 653.6	816.4	**5 003.1**
1.5	*Military pensions*						3 873.7	**3 873.7**
2.	**Operations and maintenance**	2 147.6	1 848.4	1 279.6		3 673.8		**8 949.4**
2.1	*Materials for current use*	691.3	37.1	66.6		248.2		**1 043.1**
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*	731.7	1 538.3	773.6		298.2		**3 341.9**
2.3	*Purchased services*	334.2	88.6	14.2		1 091.6		**1 528.6**
2.4	*Other*	390.4	184.4	425.1		2 035.8		**3 035.7**
3.	**Procurement and construction (investments)**	1 401.2	592.8	2 413.9		1 597.1		**6 005.0**
3.1	*Procurement*	948.8	467.3	2 247.0		1 363.2		**5 026.3**
3.1.1	Aircraft and engines	80.2	65.1	1 995.1		139.8		**2 280.3**
3.1.2	Missiles, including conventional warheads	0.6	30.0	73.2		75.8		**179.5**
3.1.4	Ships and boats	0.2	332.3			293.4		**626.0**
3.1.5	Armoured vehicles	260.7		1.0		105.3		**367.1**
3.1.6	Artillery	42.7						**42.7**
3.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons	47.1	0.1	5.2		0.1		**52.5**
3.1.8	Ammunition	111.8	10.5	41.5		111.1		**274.9**
3.1.9	Electronics and communications	115.5	17.1	61.5		60.1		**254.2**
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	149.2	5.7	42.5		76.5		**273.9**
3.1.11	Other	140.6	6.6	27.0		501.0		**675.2**
3.2	*Construction*							
3.2.1	Air bases, airfields	3.2	1.6	39.2		0.1		**44.1**
3.2.2	Naval bases and facilities		16.5					**16.5**
3.2.3	Electronics facilities	2.5	0.2	4.1		1.3		**8.1**
3.2.4	Personnel facilities	203.7	2.8	23.4		13.3		**243.4**
3.2.5	Training facilities	99.7	79.9	12.6		60.6		**252.9**
3.2.6	Other	143.2	24.4	87.6		158.5		**413.8**

Resource costs	Force groups	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	Undistributed (10)	Total military expenditures (11)
4.	**Research and development**							
4.1	*Basic and applied research*	29.8	13.3	158.3				**201.4**
4.2	*Development, testing and evaluation*	312.3	139.5	252.6		17.4		**721.8**
5.	**Total (1+2+3+4)**	**7 152.2**	**3 357.8**	**5 889.6**		**11 986.5**	**4 690.2**	**33 076.2**

Explanatory remarks:

1. Column (7) (United Nations Peacekeeping) not included in column (11).
2. Column (10) (Undistributed): pension fees for military and civilian personnel.
3. Total military expenditures in 2011 as a share (1.29 per cent) of German gross domestic product.
4. Information on the current (2012) defence budget can be found on the website of the Federal Ministry of Defence (www.bmvg.de).

Guatemala

[Original: Spanish]
[13 June 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: quetzales

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations peacekeeping (7)	Emergency assistance to civilians (9)	**Total military expenditures (11)**
1. Personnel									
1.1 Conscripts									
1.2 Active military personnel	341 654 509.00	44 398 271.00	46 439 683.00	87 009 039.50	435 324 312.48		3 107 733.00		**957 933 547.98**
1.3 Reserves	22 212 794.00								**22 212 794.00**
1.4 Civilian personnel					360 000.00				**360 000.00**
1.5 Military pensions					112 532 999.00				**112 532 999.00**
2. Operations and maintenance									
2.1 Materials for current use	77 997 252.08	14 793 829.91	17 905 992.42	23 170 731.26	100 352 051.49	11 053 918.89	38 452.00		**245 312 228.05**
2.2 Maintenance and repair	8 984 534.90	2 118 915.00	2 489 150.00	105 620.74	7 765 590.69	1 696 493.43	1 310.00		**23 161 614.76**
2.3 Purchased services	7 690 419.61	3 838 675.94	2 500 707.44	256 971.00	30 739 409.31	1 240 687.05	12 000.00		**46 278 870.35**
2.4 Other	5 241 348.47	682 229.30	–	–	70 684 567.80	30 864 812.32	–		**107 472 957.89**
Communications	1 029 967.76		61 393.63		2 158 049.01	3 476 853.85			**6 726 264.25**
3. Procurement and construction									
3.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles									–
3.1.11 Other	4 542 917.93				328 677.42	10 240 688.48			**15 112 283.83**
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**469 353 743.75**	**65 831 921.15**	**69 396 926.49**	**110 542 362.50**	**760 245 657.20**	**58 573 454.02**	**3 159 495.00**		**1 537 103 560.11**

Notes:
1. All financing sources included.
2. "Military pensions" relates to the contribution by the Military Pensions Institute.
3. "Other military forces" includes the Special Reserve Citizens' Security Corps, which has an institutional cooperation arrangement with the various civilian security forces.
4. "Emergency assistance to civilians" includes the Humanitarian Assistance and Rescue Unit.

Honduras

[Original: Spanish]
[25 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of lempiras

Item	*Central activities programme*	*Joint General Staff*	*Land force*	*Air force*	*Naval force*	*Total*
Personnel	54 596	455 222	966 759	269 034	186 005	1 931 616
Operations	53 072	16 106	16 563	8 556	7 557	101 854
Procurement[a]	10 196	34 820	185 987	41 475	52 706	325 182
Total (A)	**117 864**	**506 148**	**1 169 309**	**319 065**	**246 268**	**2 358 652**

Item	*Column*	*Total*
Financial expenditures and current transfers		314 852
Institutional investment	Scholarships	9 010
Total (B)		**323 862**
Total (A+B)		**2 682 513**

Note: The above figures are taken from the 2011 approved budget for the national defence sector.

[a] Includes the procurement of materials and supplies, as there is no budget for capital assets.

Hungary

[Original: English]
[17 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: forint (HUF)

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
1. Personnel	42 075 600		18 289 200	92 599 100	152 963 900
2. Operations and maintenance	12 846 766		5 088 723	66 892 636	84 828 125
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	1 747 936		33 298 155	4 239 384	39 285 475
4. Research and development	13 000		3 000	54 000	70 000
5. Total	**56 683 302**		**56 679 078**	**163 785 120**	**277 147 500**

Italy

[Original: English]
[22 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of euros

Force groups / *Resource costs*		*Strategic forces (1)*	*Land forces (2)*	*Naval forces (3)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Other military forces (5)*	*Central support administration and command (6)*	***Total military expenditures (11)***
1.	**Personnel**	4 861.25	1 814.99	2 572.23	446.88	5 437.18		**15 132.53**
1.1	*Conscripts*							
1.2	*Active military personnel (including reserves)*	4 859.69	1 814.16	2 571.47	441.07	258		**9 944.36**
1.4	*Civilian personnel*	1.57	0.83	0.76	0.83	1 198		**1 201.71**
1.5	*Military pensions*				4.97	3 981		**3 986.47**
2.	**Operations and maintenance**	732	337	622	23	435		**2 149**
2.1	*Materials for current use*	292	130	309	8	82		**819**
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*	195.37	106.99	149.60	6.77	51		**509.74**
2.3	*Purchased services*	65.19	28.13	43.41	3.73	118		**258.80**
2.4	*Other*	245.00	100.17	163.55	8.33	303		**819.62**
3.	**Procurement and construction (investments)**	752	615	858	6	453		**2 684**
3.1	*Procurement*	788	592	892		310		**2 581**
3.1.1	Aircraft and engines	182	133	460		151		**927**
3.1.2	Missiles, including conventional warheads	78	32	91		0		**201**
3.1.4	Ships and boats		288	2		4		**294**
3.1.5	Armoured vehicles	152	8			20		**180**
3.1.6	Artillery	74						**74**
3.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons	51	5	5				**60**
3.1.8	Ammunition	52.90	14.72	13.27		0		**80.98**
3.1.9	Electronics and communications	75.22	74.40	228.42		135		**512.71**
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	16.87	4.01			0		**21.01**
3.1.11	Other	28.11	0.95			0		**29.14**
3.2	*Construction*	42	55	58	6	143		**304**
3.2.1	Air bases, airfields			57.68				**57.68**
3.2.2	Naval bases and facilities		55.20					**55.20**
3.2.6	Other	42			6	143		**191**
4.	**Research and development**	0.02	1.10	1.39	0.05	63		**65.67**
5.	**Total (1+2+3+4)**	**6 344.95**	**2 767.85**	**4 053.20**	**475.52**	**6 389.05**		**20 030.57**

Japan

[Original: English]
[14 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: 100 million yen

Resource costs	Force groups: Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Central support administration and command (8)	United Nations Peacekeeping (7)	Undistributed (10)	Total military expenditures (11)
1. Personnel	12 129	3 985	3 810	979	13		**20 916**
1.2 Active military personnel	9 788	3 204	3 037	189	12		**16 229**
1.3 Reserves	56	1	N	...	...		**57**
1.4 Civilian personnel	521	202	211	632			**1 566**
1.5 Military pensions	1 765	578	561	159	1		**3 065**
2. Operations and maintenance	2 327	3 832	4 661	4 819	15	Not applicable	**15 653**
2.2 Maintenance and repair	1 176	2 849	3 752	334	7		**8 118**
2.4 Other	1 151	983	908	4 485	8		**7 535**
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	3 336	3 192	2 128	548	1		**9 205**
3.1 Procurement	2 872	3 000	1 822	97	1		**7 792**
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines	306	689	455	. .	. .		**1 450**
3.1.4 Ships and boats	. .	1 626	. .	. .	. .		**1 626**
3.1.8 Ammunition	677	340	98	N	. .		**1 115**
3.1.11 Other	1 889	345	1 270	97	1		**3 600**
3.2 Construction	464	192	306	452	. .	Not applicable	**1 413**
4. Research and development	. .	. .	. .	851	. .		**851**
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**17 792**	**11 008**	**10 598**	**7 198**	**28**	**Not applicable**	**46 625**

Latvia

[Original: English]
[30 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: lats

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
1. **Personnel**	24.78	4.20	3.82	41.46	74.26
2. **Operations and maintenance**	7.24	2.13	2.54	22.41	34.32
3. **Procurement and construction (investments)**	4.79	10.22	14.67	10.52	40.20
5. **Total**	**36.81**	**16.55**	**21.03**	**74.39**	**148.78**

Malaysia

[Original: English]
[1 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: ringgit (MYR)

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Tri-services*	***Total***
1. **Personnel**	3 109 417 593.53	666 587 543.79	608 957 843.81	686 390 693.43	**5 071 353 674.56**
2. **Operations**	1 227 919 604.74	1 475 272 854.79	1 411 359 773.17	326 450 249.36	**4 441 002 482.06**
3. **Procurement**	1 318 080 099.37	1 004 865 149.43	882 332 650.80	216 369 055.22	**3 421 646 954.82**
Construction	57 300 362.06	72 701 599.50	10 235 224.36	50 737 206.50	**190 974 392.42**
5. **Total**	**5 712 717 659.70**	**3 219 427 147.51**	**2 912 885 492.14**	**1 279 947 204.51**	**13 124 977 503.86**

Mongolia

[Original: English]
[28 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: tugrik

Resource costs	*Force groups*	*Land forces (2)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Military assistance and cooperation (8)*	*Undistributed (10)*	***Total military expenditures (11)***
1.	**Personnel**					
1.5	*Military pensions*					
2.	**Operations and maintenance**	96 557 735 066.00	11 330 230 534.00			
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*	1 836 010 200.00	590 024 200.00			
3.	**Procurement and construction (investments)**			8 405 011 864.00		**8 405 011 864.00**
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles			64 944 000.00		**64 944 000.00**
3.1.11	Other			8 340 067 864.00		**8 340 067 864.00**
3.2.3	Electronics facilities			10 766 850.00		**10 766 850.00**
3.2.6	Other					
4.	**Research and development**					
4.2	*Development, testing and evaluation*					
5.	**Total (1+2+3+4)**	**98 393 745 266.00**	**11 920 254 734.00**			**110 314 000 000.00**

Netherlands

[Original: English]
[27 March 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: euro (thousands of euros)

Force groups / *Resource costs*		*Strategic forces (1)*	*Land forces (2)*	*Naval forces (3)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Other military forces (5)*	*Central support administration and command (6)*	*United Nations Peacekeeping (7)*	***Total military expenditures (12)***
1.	**Personnel**		966 408	424 576	397 398	283 685	2 269 097	44 580	**4 385 744**
1.1	*Conscripts*								
1.2	*Active military personnel*		850 517	392 344	369 778	251 765	357 306	44 580	**2 266 290**
1.4	*Civilian personnel*		115 891	32 232	27 620	31 920	564 622		**772 285**
1.5	*Military pensions*						1 347 169		**1 347 169**
2.	**Operations and maintenance**		314 522	160 190	279 576	109 338	1 264 594	95 794	**2 224 014**
2.1	*Materials for current use*		23	954	13 335	3 581	155 896	5 438	**179 227**
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*		65 959	21 151	47 556	6 537	93 810	12 702	**247 715**
2.3	*Purchased services*				72 811				**72 811**
2.4	*Other*		248 540	138 085	145 874	99 220	1 014 888	77 654	**1 724 261**
3.	**Procurement and construction (investments)**			5 448	8 383	7 433	1 410 213	45 728	**1 477 205**
3.1.1	Aircraft and engines						310 000		**310 000**
3.1.4	Ships and boats						261 112		**261 112**
3.1.5	Armoured vehicles						172 124		**172 124**
3.1.6	Artillery						8 749		**8 749**
3.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons						18 477		**18 477**
3.1.8	Ammunition				858	1 422	60 093	135	**62 508**
3.1.9	Electronics and communications						77 084		**77 084**
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles			5 448	7 525	6 011	48 568		**67 552**
3.1.11	Other						139,063	45 593	**184 656**
3.2.6	Other						307 486		**307 486**

Poland

[Original: English]
[25 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Polish zlotys

Force groups / *Resource costs*		*Strategic forces (1)*	*Land forces (2)*	*Naval forces (3)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Other military forces (5)*	*Central support administration and command (6)*	*Undistributed (10)*	***Total military expenditures (11)***
1.	**Personnel**		2 656.0	545.2	1 241.1	556.9	9 381.0		**14 380.2**
1.1	*Conscripts*		31.4	2.6	5.5	0.2	6.3		**46.1**
1.2	*Active military personnel*		2 370.0	451.3	1 008.1	487.1	2 179.5		**6 496.0**
1.3	*Reserves*								
1.4	*Civilian personnel*		254.6	91.3	227.5	69.6	1 493.0		**2 135.9**
1.5	*Military pensions*		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5 702.2		**5 702.2**
2.	**Operations and maintenance**		918.9	269.9	677.4	189.3	4 000.5		**6 056.0**
2.1	*Materials for current use*		304.0	61.6	262.5	70.4	530.6		**1 229.0**
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*		15.1	10.7	7.5	4.6	309.0		**346.9**
2.3	*Purchased services*		547.6	185.6	356.3	75.8	1 423.5		**2 588.9**
2.4	*Other*		52.3	12.0	51.1	38.6	1 737.5		**1 891.2**
3.	**Procurement and construction**		2 752.0	634.4	931.3	474.3	1 492.4		**6 284.4**
3.1	*Procurement*		2 484.4	539.9	673.0	401.5	903.3		**5 002.1**
3.1.1	Aircraft and engines		339.4	16.6	476.3	0.3	36.8		**869.3**
3.1.2	Missiles, including conventional warheads		215.1	299.0	9.0		19.6		**542.7**
3.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs								
3.1.4	Ships and boats			87.1					**87.1**
3.1.5	Armoured vehicles		939.5				22.2		**961.7**
3.1.6	Artillery		201.5				4.0		**205.5**
3.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons		312.1	21.5	39.8	231.2	119.8		**724.5**
3.1.8	Ammunition		131.3	6.0	24.2	58.1	3.0		**222.5**
3.1.9	Electronics and communications		129.6	85.7	80.1	49.7	394.6		**739.7**
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles		168.9	2.8	36.8	43.5	111.7		**363.5**
3.1.11	Other		47.0	21.2	7.0	18.8	191.6		**285.6**
3.2	*Construction*		267.6	94.5	258.3	72.7	589.2		**1 282.3**

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	Undistributed (10)	Total military expenditures (11)
4. Research and development		72.3		0.6		180.0		**253.0**
4.1 Basic and applied research		72.3		0.6		180.0		**253.0**
4.2 Development, testing and evaluation								
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**6 399.3**	**1 449.5**	**2 850.4**	**1 220.4**	**15 054.0**			**26 973.6**

Portugal

[Original: English]
[17 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: euro

		NATO Code	Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Central support administration and command (6)	Central support administration and command (7)	Paramilitary forces (8)	**Total military expenditures (13)**
1.	**Personnel**			**719 782 389.91**	**492 788 558.64**	**313 484 437.00**	**142 014 432.97**	**31 352 266.93**	**605 993.00**	**1 700 028 078.45**
1.1	*Conscripts*			131 697 002.69	23 876 394.81	31 395 626.00	3 232 720.50	175 657.30	605 993.00	190 983 394.30
1.2	*Other military personnel, including reserves*	10,18		342 629 168.89	296 697 705.37	172 041 078.61	75 153 939.10	28 350 221.21		914 872 113.18
1.3	*Civilian personnel*	16,17,19		245 456 218.33	172 214 458.46	110 047 732.39	63 627 773.37	2 826 388.42		594 172 570.97
2.	**Operations and maintenance**			**85 888 491.37**	**94 728 139.11**	**73 624 625.75**	**24 058 845.18**	**7 878 099.00**	**375 318.95**	**286 553 519.36**
2.1	*Materials for current use*	12,13,14,42,45		7 141 133.00	18 738 188.36	21 417 509.00	462 801.46	548 292.00		48 307 923.82
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*	44		7 151 317.00	24 754 923.47	21 262 098.00	1 023 251.62	530 710.00		54 722 300.09
2.3	*Purchased services*	49		19 120 087.37	26 898 729.03	16 447 823.80	5 568 278.85	4 953 308.00		72 988 227.05
2.4	*Rent costs*			309 144.00	912 986.54	234 474.00	71 183.82	650 500.00		2 178 288.36
2.5.	*Other*	3x		52 166 810.00	23 423 311.71	14 262 720.95	16 933 329.43	1 195 289.00	375 318.95	108 356 780.04
3.	**Procurement and construction**			**119 596 549.90**	**116 576 181.65**	**102 198 806.61**	**104 860 179.42**	**5 295 856.86**	**105 766.00**	**448 633 340.44**
3.1.1	Aircraft and engines	22								
3.1.2	Missiles, including conventional warheads	20								
3.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs									
3.1.4	Ships and boats	28								
3.1.5	Armoured vehicles	24								
3.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons	26								

		NATO Code	Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Central support administration and command (6)	(7)	Paramilitary forces (8)	Total military expenditures (13)
3.1.8	Ammunition	41		1 171 221.00	24 610.94	863 815.00	9 514.05	0.00	15 700.00	2 084 860.99
3.1.9	Electronics and communications	29								
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	27								
3.1.11	Other	25		118 425 328.90	116 551 570.71	101 238 510.61	104 850 665.37	5 295 856.86	90 066.00	446 451 998.45
3.2	*Construction*	35								
3.2.13	Other									96 481.00
4.	**Research and development**	5								
5.	**Total (1+2+3)**			**119 596 549.90**	**116 576 181.65**	**182 198 806.61**	**104 868 179.42**	**5 295 856.86**	**105 766.00**	**448 633 340.44**

Russian Federation

[Original: Russian]
[16 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of roubles

Force groups / *Resource costs*		*Strategic forces (1)*	*Land forces (2)*	*Naval forces (3)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Other combat forces (5)*	*Central support administration and command (b)*		*Paramilitary forces (8)*	*Military assistance*			*Undistributed (12)*	***Total military expenditures (13)***	*Civil defence (14)*
							Support (6)	*Command (7)*		*Home territory (9)*	*Abroad (10)*	*United Nations peacekeeping (11)*			
1.	**Operating costs**					**426 949**	**244 374**	**4 695**	**117 563**				**153 940**	**947 521**	**6 216**
1.1	*Personnel*					403 167	1 095	4 690	92 033				153 940	654 925	5 415
1.1.1	Conscripts								1 498					1 498	10
1.1.2	Other military personnel including reserves					220 642		3 707	86 828				153 940	465 117	2 390
1.1.3	Civilian personnel					182 525	1 095	983	3 706					188 309	3 015
1.2	*Operations and maintenance*					23 782	243 279	5	25 530					292 596	801
1.2.1	Materials for current use					11 635	170 971	4	8 903					191 513	390
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair					4 402	28 232		4 075					36 709	171
1.2.3	Purchased services					7 321	40 912	1	11 543					59 777	225
1.2.4	Rent costs								768					768	
1.2.5	Other					424	3 164		240					3 828	15
2.	**Procurement and construction**	**28 967**	**83 483**	**65 798**	**57 368**	**69 703**			**63 116**					**368 433**	**5 454**
2.1	*Procurement*		68 356	51 806	47 016	56 078			15 188					238 443	974
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines			319	31 205				265					31 789	757
2.1.4	Ships and boats			43 777					5 691					49 468	
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles		2 072						586					2 658	

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Central support administration and command (b): Support (6)	Command (7)	Paramilitary forces (8)	Military assistance: Home territory (9)	Abroad (10)	United Nations peacekeeping (11)	Undistributed (12)	**Total military expenditures (13)**	Civil defence (14)
2.1.6 Artillery		1 833	489					34					2 356	
2.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons		32 948						3 647					36 595	
2.1.8 Ammunition		2 776	1 782	5 718				383					10 659	
2.1.9 Electronics and communications		5 243	4 097	10 093	56 078			1 887					77 399	30
2.1.10 Non-armoured vehicles		21 661						1 444					23 104	13
2.1.11 Other			1 341					1 252					2 592	174
2.2 Construction	28 967	15 127	13 993	10 352	13 624			47 928					129 990	4 480
2.2.1 Air bases, airfields				8 915									8 915	
2.2.2 Missile sites	28 106												28 106	
2.2.3 Naval bases and facilities	2		13 542										13 545	
2.2.5 Personnel facilities		7 203	72	747	11 201								19 223	2 800
2.2.6 Medical facilities		2 113	165		115								2 392	
2.2.7 Training facilities		1 975		25									2 000	
2.2.8 Warehouses, depots, etc.		1 123											1 123	240
2.2.9 Command and administration facilities	766	70	55		143								1 034	758
2.2.13 Other	93	2 643	159	665	2 166			47 928					53 653	682
3. Research and development		**6 367**	**29 950**	**16 517**	**53 655**	**23**	**17**	**860**					**107 388**	**19**
3.1 Basic and applied research		9	1	66	376								452	19

Resource costs	Force groups: Strategic forces (1)	Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other combat forces (5)	Central support administration and command (b): Support (6)	Command (7)	Paramilitary forces (8)	Military assistance: Home territory (9)	Abroad (10)	United Nations peacekeeping (11)	Undistributed (12)	**Total military expenditures (13)**	Civil defence (14)
3.2 Development, testing and evaluation		6 358	29 949	16 451	53 279	23	17	860					106 936	
4. Total	**28 967**	**89 849**	**95 748**	**73 885**	**550 306**	**244 397**	**4 712**	**181 538**				**153 940**	**1 423 342**	**11 689**

Serbia

[Original: English]
[30 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: thousands of Serbian dinars (RSD)

Information on defence spending for 2011

1. Funds amounting to RSD 72,427.1 million were earmarked for the purpose of the 2011 defence budgeting in the Republic of Serbia, including the funds for the supplementary financing of military pensions (RSD 23,620.8 million). These allocations exceed the funds earmarked for 2010 for 6.80 per cent (which equals RSD 67,815.2 million).

2. In 2011, defence spending amounted to RSD 72,377.4 million, which amounts to 99.9 per cent of the entire allocated funds. The structure of the defence spending is as follows:

- military expenditure RSD 48,756.6 million (67.4 per cent)
- military pensions (supplementary funding) RSD 23,620.8 million (32.6 per cent)

3. The funds intended for military expenditure (RSD 48,756.6 million) were spent per cost categories as follows:

(a) Operational costs in the amount of RSD 44,314.1 million (90.9 per cent), including RSD 28,315.1 million for salaries and extra payments of the personnel in the Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence and RSD 15,999.0 million for regular maintenance related to logistic support, training and other tasks within the scope of routine activities;

(b) Procurement and construction costs in the amount of RSD 4,398.8 million (9.0 per cent), including RSD 3,005.4 million for armament and military equipment acquisitions and RSD 1,393.4 million for the construction and maintenance of military facilities;

(c) Research and development costs in the amount of RSD 43.7 million (0.1 per cent).

4. The military spending structure indicates that the largest portion of resources is allocated for the tasks within the scope of regular duties and income payments (90.9 per cent), thus considerably limiting the funds for armament and military equipment acquisitions and for the construction of military facilities and residential units, and for scientific research and development work. Under such circumstances, the procurement of modern and more complex technical systems is rendered impossible so that it all amounts to general overhaul and minor technical upgrades, and the acquisition of ammunition and general-purpose movables. There is a similar situation in the military construction domain where the funds were spent on the construction and purchase of buildings and facilities and on capital maintenance. The spent funds primarily provided better work conditions for the personnel, while the facilities for housing material resources were neglected owing to the insufficient amount of allocated funds. The inability to resolve the housing issue for the members of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence with the funds

that have been allocated from the budget for that purpose for years poses a separate problem. Those needs and further defence reform have initiated the enactment of a master plan by the Government of the Republic of Serbia with a view to providing funds through selling the surplus real estate and movables that would be used for financing the reform of the Armed Forces and purchase of residential units for members of the Serbian Armed Forces and the Ministry of Defence.

5. In 2011, compared to 2010, the expenditures of equipment acquisitions and general overhaul and modernization of armament and military equipment items amounted to RSD 3,005.3 million, and they were reduced by RSD 83.9 million.

6. A modest sum that equals 0.1 per cent of the total resources spent on military expenditure was apportioned to research and development, which is at the same level as the previous expenditure but far below the real needs.

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Others*	*Total*
1. Personnel	8 924 544		3 903 987	39 107 290	12 828 531
2. Operations and maintenance	2 171 214		755 395	13 072 402	15 999 011
3. Procurement and construction (investments)				4 398 808	4 398 808
4. Research and development				43 747	43 747
5. Total	**11 095 758**		**4 659 382**	**56 622 247**	**72 377 387**

Serbia's defence budget

Force group / *Resource costs*		*Land forces (2)*	*Air forces (4)*	*Central support administration and command (6)*	*Undistributed (10)*	***Total military spending (11)***
1.	**Personnel**	8 924 544	3 903 987	15 486 530	23 620 760	**51 935 821**
1.1	*Conscripts*	27 246	15 845	240 675		**283 766**
1.2	*Active military personnel*	8 043 107	3 335 695	9 498 004		**20 876 806**
1.3	*Reserves*					**0**
1.4	*Civilian personnel*	854 191	552 447	5 747 851		**7 154 489**
1.5	*Military pensions*				23 620 760	**23 620 760**
2.	**Operations and maintenance**	2 171 214	755 395	13 072 402		**15 999 011**
2.1	*Materials for regular use*	342 164	90 512	2 055 301		**2 487 977**
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*	256 032	451 090	566 332		**1 273 454**
2.3	*Purchased services*	464 555	166 600	3 077 877		**3 709 032**
2.4	*Other*	1 108 463	47 193	7 372 892		**8 528 548**
3.	**Procurement and construction (investments)**			4 398 808		**4 398 808**
3.1	*Procurement*			3 005 371		**3 005 371**
3.1.11	Other			3 005 371		**3 005 371**

Resource costs	Force group: Land forces (2)	Air forces (4)	Central support administration and command (6)	Undistributed (10)	Total military spending (11)
3.2 Construction			1 393 437		**1 393 437**
3.2.5 Training facilities					**0**
3.2.6 Other			1 393 437		**1 393 437**
4. Research and development			43 747		**43 747**
4.1 Basic and applied research			43 747		**43 747**
5. Total (1+2+3+4)	**11 095 758**	**4 659 382**	**33 001 487**	**23 620 760**	**72 377 387**

Slovenia

[Original: English]
[31 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: euro

Resource costs	Force groups	Land forces (2)	Support (6)	Total military expenditures (13)	Civil defence (14)
1.	**Operating costs**	323 143 451	45 712 905	**368 856 356**	34 795 807
1.1	*Personnel*	248 517 108	32 026 090	**280 543 198**	13 856 708
1.1.2	Other military personnel, including reserves	248 517 108		**248 517 108**	
1.1.3	Civilian personnel		32 026 090	**32 026 090**	13 856 708
1.2	*Operations and maintenance*	74 626 343	13 686 815	**88 313 158**	20 939 099
1.2.1	Materials for current use	1 826 289	287 039	**2 113 328**	803 754
1.2.2	Maintenance and repair	29 966 979	4 448 931	**34 415 910**	1 854 466
1.2.3	Purchased services				
1.2.4	Rent costs	870 876	365 512	**1 236 388**	469 256
1.2.5	Other	41 962 199	8 585 333	**50 547 532**	17 811 623
2.	**Procurement and construction**	33 935 538	7 988 109	**41 923 647**	2 400 826
2.1	*Procurement*	30 072 581	1 620 146	**31 692 727**	2 163 494
2.1.1	Aircraft and engines	6 955 104	32 130	**6 987 234**	
2.1.4	Ships and boats	58 749	5 843	**64 592**	
2.1.5	Armoured vehicles	6 689 984		**6 689 984**	
2.1.8	Ammunition	3 333 530		**3 333 530**	
2.1.9	Electronics and communications	11 538 456	1 492 373	**13 030 829**	1 591 947
2.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	1 082 167	15 043	**1 097 210**	
2.1.11	Other	414 591	74 757	**489 348**	571 547
2.2	*Construction*	3 862 957	6 367 963	**10 230 920**	237 332
2.2.1	Air bases, airfields	465 300	2 494 653	**2 959 953**	
2.2.4	Electronics, etc.	1 439 315	194 132	**1 633 447**	2 329
2.2.7	Training facilities	117 922	1 112 295	**1 230 217**	
2.2.9	Command and administration facilities	678 434	7 841	**686 275**	
2.2.12	Land		784 176	**784 176**	214 270
2.2.13	Other	1 161 986	1 774 866	**2 936 852**	20 733
4.	**Research and development**		851 366	**851 366**	22 249
4.2	*Development, testing and evaluation*		851 366	**851 366**	22 249
5.	**Total (1+2+4)**	**357 078 989**	**54 552 380**	**411 631 369**	**37 218 882**

Switzerland

[Original: English]
[20 April 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: millions of Swiss francs

	Resource costs	Force groups: Land forces (2)	Air forces (4)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations Peacekeeping (7)	Total military expenditures (11)
1.	**Personnel**	493.5	153.1	1 052.2		**1 698.9**
1.1	*Conscripts*	165.9	61.7	23.6		**251.3**
1.2	*Active military personnel*	327.6	91.4			**419.0**
1.3	*Reserves*					**0.0**
1.4	*Civilian personnel*			1 028.6		**1 028.6**
1.5	*Military pensions*					**0.0**
2.	**Operations and maintenance**	253.6	81.6	373.1	141.9	**850.2**
2.1	*Materials for current use*			206.5		**206.5**
2.2	*Maintenance and repair*	157.0	72.4	41.6		**271.0**
2.3	*Purchased services*	21.8		66.6		**88.3**
2.4	*Other*	74.8	9.2	58.4	141.9	**284.4**
3.	**Procurement and construction**	1 314.9	533.6	25.5		**1 874.0**
3.1	*Procurement*	1 191.5	439.2	1.3		**1 632.0**
3.1.1	Aircraft and engines		421.2			**421.2**
3.1.2	Missiles, including conventional warheads					
3.1.3	Nuclear warheads and bombs					
3.1.4	Ships and boats					
3.1.5	Armoured vehicles	96.0				**96.0**
3.1.6	Artillery	103.5				**103.5**
3.1.7	Other ordnance and ground force weapons	327.9				**327.9**
3.1.8	Ammunition	72.0	18.0			**90.0**
3.1.9	Electronics and communications	165.6		0.8		**166.4**
3.1.10	Non-armoured vehicles	57.3				**57.3**
3.1.11	Other	369.1		0.5		**369.6**
3.2	*Construction*	123.4	94.4	24.2		**242.0**
3.2.1	Air bases, airfields		55.7			**55.7**
3.2.2	Naval bases and facilities					
3.2.3	Electronics facilities					
3.2.4	Personnel facilities					
3.2.5	Training facilities	43.6	38.7			**82.3**
3.2.6	Other	79.8		24.2		**104.0**

	Force groups Resource costs	Land forces (2)	Air forces (4)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations Peacekeeping (7)	**Total military expenditures (11)**
4.	**Research and development**	46.2	12.6	48.4		**107.2**
4.1	*Basic and applied research*	4.2	2.1	5.5		**11.8**
4.2	*Development, testing and evaluation*	42.0	10.5	42.9		**95.4**
5.	**Total (1+2+3+4)**	**2 108.2**	**780.9**	**1 499.2**	**141.9**	**4 530.3**

Ukraine

[Original: English]
[23 May 2012]

Fiscal year: 2011

National currency and unit of measure: hryvnia (UAH)

Resource costs	Force groups: Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations peacekeeping (7)	**Total military expenditures (11)**
1. Personnel	2 528.94	607.13	1 848.92	2 865.20	203.20	54.20	**8 107.59**
1.1 Conscripts	95.90	15.30	48.10	35.20			**194.50**
1.2 Active military personnel	1 932.07	479.75	1 593.68	1 869.99	100.50	54.20	**6 030.19**
1.3 Reserves							
1.4 Civilian personnel	500.97	112.08	207.14	960.01	102.70		**1 882.90**
1.5 Military pensions							
2. Operations and maintenance	650.61	189.12	609.58	1 997.93	8.87	132.40	**3 588.51**
2.1 Materials for current use	514.87	145.07	414.94	1 668.26	8.87	30.70	**2 782.71**
2.2 Maintenance and repair	107.62	39.34	180.67	129.95		66.60	**524.18**
2.3 Purchased services	19.76	2.22	9.48	172.37		35.10	**238.93**
2.4 Other	8.36	2.49	4.49	27.35			**42.69**
3. Procurement and construction (investments)	72.89	36.87	101.29	299.11			**510.16**
3.1 Procurement	61.10	35.84	98.87	75.98			**271.79**
3.1.1 Aircraft and engines			98.87				**98.87**
3.1.2 Missiles, including conventional warheads							
3.1.3 Nuclear warheads and bombs							
3.1.4 Ships and boats		29.20					**29.20**
3.1.5 Armoured vehicles	31.52						**31.52**
3.1.6 Artillery	21.43	6.64					**28.07**
3.1.7 Other ordnance and ground force weapons	4.69						**4.69**
3.1.9 Electronics and communications	2.16			6.98			**9.14**
3.1.10 Non-armored vehicles				47.30			**47.30**
3.1.11 Other	1.30			21.70			**23.00**

Resource costs		Force groups: Land forces (2)	Naval forces (3)	Air forces (4)	Other military forces (5)	Central support administration and command (6)	United Nations peacekeeping (7)	Total military expenditures (11)
3.2	*Construction*	11.79	1.03	2.42	223.13			**238.37**
3.2.4	Personnel facilities	11.59	0.73	2.02	180.97			**195.31**
3.2.5	Training facilities							**0.00**
3.2.6	Other	0.20	0.30	0.40	42.16			**43.06**
4.	**Research and development**	40.59	20.86	14.14	13.19			**88.78**
4.1	*Basic and applied research*	40.59	20.86	14.14	13.19			**88.78**
4.2	*Development, testing and evaluation*							**0.00**
5.	**Total (1+2+3+4)**	**3 293.03**	**853.98**	**2 573.93**	**5 175.43**	**212.07**	**186.60**	**12 295.04**

	Land forces	*Naval forces*	*Air forces*	*Other*	*Total*
1. **Personnel**	2 528.94	607.13	1 848.92	2 865.20	8 107.59
2. **Operations and maintenance**	650.61	189.12	609.58	1 997.93	3 588.51
3. **Procurement and construction (investments)**	72.89	36.87	101.29	299.11	510.16
4. **Research and development**	40.59	20.86	14.14	13.19	88.78
5. **Total**	**3 293.03**	**853.98**	**2 573.93**	**5 175.43**	**12 295.04**